WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of a subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the terms.
We pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted by mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate shall be a sufficient receipt in all cases.
Letters on business connected with this office must be addressed (post paid) to PRICE & FULTON

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5---NO. 13. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1848. | WHOLE NO. 221.

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A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.
SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Wesleyville and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 3 P. M.
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TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.
ONSLOW MAIL, Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Reed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns Belvidere's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Ably executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
N. Denroow, Esq., New York.
Geo. G. Rankin, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov 6, 1848.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, *Garden Seeds*, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
Opposite the Steam Boat Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
Oct 6—1847—[3

W. L. SMITH,
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Store on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
Sept 8, 1848.

JOHN P. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

MOSES R. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court house.
M. R. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.
oct 20, 1848—3tf

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.
EDW'D CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.
**Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws*, passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.
March 10, 1848—26-tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, an application will be made for a Charter for a Company to construct a Rail Road from Goldsboro' to Raleigh.
August 18, 1848—[49 tf

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS.

The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line. THOS H. ASHE.
W. B. LASPEYRE.
N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.
Sept. 22, 1848. 2-6m

REMOVAL.

I have removed from the store occupied by me last year, and can now be found two doors North, in the store recently occupied by J. C. Latta, Lord's buildings. WM A GWYER.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF
STRAW and wood ware, consisting of work baskets, travelling baskets, paper baskets, market baskets, straw carriages, and cradles, straw and hair brooms and brushes, cedar and painted buckets, milk piggins and churns, clothes horses, wood bowls, flour pails, wood trays, and a great many articles too tedious to mention, *but call and see.*
o27 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF GOODS.

Just received, per schr. David Hale, from New York:—Bleached shirtings, India drills, Osnaburgs do. Canton flannels, crash, cambric, Irish linen, bleached jeans, apron checks, bed tick, blankets, plaid linsey, ginghams, Turkey red yarn, vestings, hollands, shawls, alpacca, hose (assorted), suspenders, black silk cravats, silk handkerchiefs, colored table cloths, flannels (red & white,) mixed sattinets, cadet mixture, Kentucky jeans, prints (various patterns,) Carolina stripes, shirt buttons, pocket combs, plaid jeans, blue cot on yarn, unbleached shirting, umbrellas, Allendale sheeting 24 yards wide, kerseys, cotton handkerchiefs, cashmeres, de laines, lama cloths, chene plaids, &c. &c. For sale by
Oct 13] E. J BERNARD.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the large store formerly occupied by C. W Bradley, where he may at all times be found ready to wait upon customers. He has in store, for sale very low, all kinds of dry goods and groceries, and a good stock of Hardware and cutlery, 10 bbls. old Manongahela Whisky, 20 bbls. old Apple Brandy, and in a few days will have a good stock of Wines and French Brandys. OWEN HOLMES.
Nov. 24, 1848—[11-tf

BACON SIDES.

4 hhds now in store. For sale by
O13] WM. A. GWYER.

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA!
Wonder and blessing of the Age!
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*; a power possessed by no other medicine. And it is the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be speedily restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c. have been and can be cured.* **Spitting Blood.**

New-York, April 28, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,
WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or work. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. Language is too poor indeed. I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. JAS CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits!—Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester county: *Fordham, August 13, 1847.*

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been afflicted with Fits; she tried everything, every thing for her, but without success at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars in cases like hers, we thought, as she was in a very delicate state, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful. Yours respectfully. JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, weakness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons of weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but as we are not at liberty to publish the names of those we have cured in this

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It raises the whole system, renews the blood, and by its cleansing properties, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent prostration, which is the case of most medicines used for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attending upon child birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is that it is always safe, and the most delicate as well as most strong.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own proper tint in the human face divine, as well as the delicate shades of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*, not of *powder or soap*. If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the body is hair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's sarsaparilla. Those who have tried it, are more than satisfied—are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as it eyaggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

DR TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.
Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.
H. P. PULING, *M. D.*
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847.

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced manufacturing Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyett & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N. O.; 205 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 16th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.
He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stalls at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.
Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.
Sept. 22, 1848. 2-tf

CORDAGE AND DUCK.

Manella Rope, all sizes Bolt Rope, Wermin, Huslee, Marlin, Spun Yarn and Cotton Cordage, Duck from 2 to 10. Ship Stores put up with despatch, and low, at
s22 HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.
We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,
OF NEW JERSEY.
CAPITAL $200.000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.
Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged. A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*
May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.
☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.
W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

CARRIAGES.
Market Street, about 300 yards above the
Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BARouches, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.
Also, *Harness* of every description.
All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,
Which will be sold very low.
ISAAC WELLS.
January 21, 1848

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6¼ to 8½ cents per lb.: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.
THOS. O'CONNOR.
N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.
N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.
Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side,

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.
ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.
Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

FRENCH BRANDY—OLD WINES,
Constantly on hand, at WM A GWYER'S,
O13] North Water street.

MULLETS! MULLETS!!

86 barrels, September Mullets, just received per Schr Martha B., and for sale by
E. J. BERNARD.

WINTER BLEACHED SPERM OIL.

Just received, a fine lot of the best Sperm Oil for family use. For sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
o20 Druggist & Chemists.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

THE subscriber having taken that commodious brick building, on Market street, lately occupied by Mr. L. D. CHERRY, and re-furnished it in a new and complete style, is prepared to accommodate permanent and transient Boarders in the BEST manner. Determined to spare no pains to insure the comfort and convenience of his Boarders, he appeals to a liberal public for a share of their patronage. JAMES S. WREN.
Wilmington N. C. Nov. 10, 1848—[9-6mos

RAISINS—RAISINS.

In whole and half boxes. For sale by
WM. A. GWYER.

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."

Harness, Trunk, and Saddle
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers.—He has, and will keep, a constant supply of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.,*
and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.
REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.
Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.
Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
April 28, 1848

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS.
May 5th, 1848.—[31tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned, on the 15th day of June 1848, entered into a Copartnership under the firm of CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & Co., and have erected jointly an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. Together with *Machine and Blacksmith Shops*, which they have denominated the WILMINGTON IRON FOUNDRY, where they are prepared to execute with dispatch all orders they may receive in the above branches of business.
JAMES CASSIDEY.
THEO. SCHRADER.
WM. SUTTON.
July 21—[45-tf

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *symptom of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.
For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases;

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH,
Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all sinnularly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live six weeks—yet I was cured in two weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.
ROBERT D. HOND, jr., corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.
Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.
D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

JUST RECEIVED

Per schooner Abigal Haynes, from Boston—6 dozen jerkin pickles; 6 dozen picollilly do; 6 doz mixed do; 6 doz mangoes do; 6 doz walnuts do; 6 doz peppers do; 6 bbls gherkin do; 12 half bbls do; 1 doz John Bull sauce; 1 doz peach water; 1 doz rose do; 1 doz Worcester sauce; 1 doz white pepper; 1 doz Anchory paste; 10 doz superfine mustard; 2 doz walnut catsup; 2 doz Verdale olives; 1 doz capers; 1 doz capot; 16 doz jellies and jams; 1 dozen first quality pepper; 2 doz pepper sauce; 1 doz orange flower water; 1 doz lime juice; 1 dozen Mango pickles, in *superior oil*; 10 bbls cider vinegar; 1 doz hermetrically sealed salmon, in tin cases; 6 cases Dutch herring; 8 doz fresh lobsters; 24 cases Boston crackers; Leaver knives for opening lobsters, sardines, &c. For sale low by
s29] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SACK SALT.

200 Sacks hourly expected. For sale by
o27 W. L. SMITH.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he has purchased the entire stock of Kelly & McCaleb, and may hereafter be found at the stand recently occupied by them, on Market street, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a complete assortment of articles necessary for Town and Country trade, consisting of **Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Ploughs, and Family Groceries** of all kinds. He is confident that he can offer the best inducements, and solicits of his friends a continuation of their favors, and would say to the patrons of the old firm, that he intends conducting his business upon a plan similar to theirs, and earnestly solicits that they would call and examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. E. J. BERNARD.
Sept 8, 1848—[52-3m.

SACK SALT.

100 Sack for sale by
o6] HOWARD & PEDEN.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cotton Mill, offers for sale, 4-4 and 7-8 heavy Sheetings and Shirtings, from that factory. These goods are remarkable for weight and finish, and will give good satisfaction to the buyer.
Also, various styles of brown and bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Prints, &c.
Particular attention will be given to the sale of Southern manufactured goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired.
J. H. TAYLOR.
Charleston, S. C., Aug 11, 1848—48-6m

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day entered into a Copartnership with A. D. YOUNG, and will continue the business at the old stand under the firm of ANDERSON & YOUNG. A large stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Iron, Groceries, &c., will be always kept on hand, and will be sold at low prices and on accommodating terms. All customers having open accounts with me, will please call and settle by note or otherwise.
JAMES ANDERSON.
July 13, 1848—[45-tf

WHITE LEAD.

4000 lbs. different brands and very superior, will be sold low.
Also, 2 hhds. Dry Black Lead. All colours ground in oil at short notice at
o27 SHAW'S OLD STAND.

CANDLES.

20 Boxes Sperm Candles; 20 do. Adamantine Candles; 20 do. Hull & Son's mould do., for sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of decrees of the Court of Equity for the County of New Hanover, Fall Term, 1848, will be sold, at the door of the Court-House in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 11th of December next, the first day of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, upon a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest after twelve months, two tracts of land, on the southwest side of Black River; one tract containing, by estimation, 427 acres, appropriated to Wm. K. Devane, deceased, in the division of the lands of his father, commonly called the Meadow, adjoining the Sugar Loaf lands and the lands of Rufus Devane; and the other tract contains, by estimation, 806 acres, appropriated to Thos. Devane deceased, in said division, and adjoins the lands formerly Franklin Devane's, the lands of the heirs of Patrick S. Devane and Rufus Devane. Bonds and approved sureties required.
T. D. MEARES, C. M. E.
Nov 3, 1848—[8-tds

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.
KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's silk shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do Gamsey's over-shirts
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	do net shirts & drawers
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,	do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	Superfine bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Horse do
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;	Table & bird eye Diapers;
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 brown damask do
Sack and Over do	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Irish Linen & Lawns;	Cotton & Russia diapers;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Colored silk do
Plaid Tarton's do	Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Cashmere de Cosse;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do de Lane;	Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Bombazine, large supply;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
French Robes;	Plaid & striped do
do Habbits;	Jaconet and Cambric
do Collars;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Worked Fronts;	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Blue and figured do	do black do do
Silk Warp do	do do worsted do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;	Black & white English silk Hose;
do woolen net do	do raw do
do Saxony woolen do	Children's worsted boots;
do waffle do	Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Black Merino do	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Hoods;	1200 yards of Carpeting;
Children's do	40 cases Boots and
do Polka Coats;	Shoes; 250 Umbrellas;
Muslin Skirts;	which will be sold *very cheap.*

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*
We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

SALT—SALT.

2,000 bushels St. Martin's Salt. For sale by
O13] WM A GWYER.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
August 18th, 1848.—[19

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Just received, a large and fresh supply of Farr's Sulphate of Quinine. For sale by
s29 WM H LIPPITT.

A Question
FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.
REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, all of which he warrants genuine:—
Dr Swayne's ompound Syrup of Wild Cherry; Wistar's Balsam Do Bailey's Syrup Do Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla; Sands' Iodide do Bailey's do Bull's do; Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Horehound and y; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil;

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

Under God, the people of the United States are again brought together to deliberate for the public good. The gratitude of the nation to the sovereign Arbiter of all human events, should be commensurate with the boundless blessings which we enjoy.

Peace, plenty, and contentment reign throughout our borders, and our beloved country presents a sublime moral spectacle to the world.

The troubled and unsettled condition of some of the principal European powers has had a necessary tendency to check and embarrass trade, and to depress prices throughout all commercial nations; but notwithstanding these causes, the United States, with their abundant products, have felt their effects less severely than any other country, and all our great interests are still prosperous and successful.

In reviewing the great events of the past year, and contrasting the agitated and disturbed state of other countries with our own tranquil and happy condition, we may congratulate ourselves that we are the most favored people on the face of the earth. While the people of other countries are struggling to establish free institutions, under which man may govern himself, we are in the actual enjoyment of them—a rich inheritance from our fathers. While enlightened nations of Europe are convulsed and distracted by civil war or intestive strife, we settle all our political controversies by the peaceful exercise of the rights of freemen at the ballot-box. The great republican maxim so deeply engraven on the hearts of our people, that the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, shall prevail, is our sure and safeguard against force and violence. It is a subject of just pride, that our fame and character as a nation continue rapidly to advance in the estimation of our civilized world. To our wise and free institutions it is to be attributed, that while other nations have achieved glory at the price of the suffering, distress, and impoverishment of their people, we have won our honorable position in the midst of an uninterrupted prosperity, and of an increasing individual comfort and happiness. I am happy to inform you that our relations with all nations the friendly and pacific. Advantageous treties of commerce have been concluded within the last four years with New Grenada, Peru, the Two Sicilies, Belgium, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Pursuing our example, the restrictive system of Great Brittain, our princi al foreign customer, has been relaxed; a more liberal commercial policy has been adopted by other enlightened nations, and our trade has been greatly enlarged and extended. Our country stands higher in the respect of the world than at any former period. To continue to occupy this proud position, it is only necessary to preserve peace, and faithfully adhere to the great and fundamental principle of our foreign policy, of non-interference in the domestic concerns of other nations. We recognise in all nations the rights which we enjoy ourselves, to change and reform their political institutions according to their own will and pleasure. Hence we do not look behind existing governments, capable of maintaing their own authority. We recognise all such actual government not only from the dictates of true policy, but from a sacred regard for the independence of nations.

While this is our settled policy, it does not follow that we can ever be indifferent spectators of the progress of liberal principles. The government and people of the United States hailed with enthusiasm and delight the establishment of the French republic, as we now hail the efforts in progress to unite the States of Germany in a confederation, similar in many respects to our own federal Union. If the great and enlightened German States, occupying, as they do, a central and commanding position in Europe, shall succeed in establishing such a confederated government, securing at the same time to the citizens of each State, local governments adapted to the peculiar condition of each, with unrestricted trade and intercourse with each other, it will be an important era in the history of human events. Whilst it will consolidate and strengthen the power of Germany, it must essentially promote the cause of peace, commerce, civilization, and constitutional liberty throughout the world.

With all the governments on this continent our relations, it is believed, are now on a more friendly and satisfactory footing than they have ever been at any former period.

Since the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace with Mexico, our intercourse with the government of that republic has been of the most friendly character. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico has been received and accredited; and a diplomatic representative from Mexico of similar rank has been received and accredited by this government. The amicable relations between the two countries which had been suspended have been happily restored, and are destined, I trust, to be long preserved. The two republics, both situated on this continent, and with coterminous territories, have every motive of sympathy and of interest to bind them together in perpetual amity.

This gratifying condition of our foreign relations renders it unnecessary for me to call your attention more specifically to them.

It has been my constant aim and desire to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations. Tranquility at home, and peaceful relations abroad, constitute the true permanent policy of our country. War, the scourge of nations, sometimes become inevitable, but is always to be avoided when it can be done consistently with the rights and honor of the nation.

One of the most important results of the war into which we were recently forced with a neighboring nation, is the demonstration it has afforded of the military strength of our country. Before the late war with Mexico, European and other foreign Powers entertained imperfect and erroneous views of our physical strength as a nation, and of our ability to prosecute war, and especially a war waged out of our own country. They saw that our standing army on the peace establishment did not exceed ten thousand men. Accustomed themselves to maintain in peace large standing armies for the protection of thrones against their own subjects, as well as against foreign enemies, they had not conceived that it was possible for a nation without such an army, well disciplined and of long service, to wage war successfully. They held in low repute our militia, and were far from regarding them as an effective force, unless it might be for temporary defensive operations when invaded on our own soil. The events of the late war with Mexico have not only undeceived them, but have removed erroneous impressions which prevailed to some extent even among a portion of our own countrymen. That war has demonstrated, that upon the breaking out of hostilities not anticipated, and for which no previous preparation had been made, a volunteer army of citizen soldiers equal to veteran troops, and in numbers equal to any emergency, can in a short period be brought into the field. Unlike what would have occurred in any other country, we were under no necessity of resorting to draughts or conscriptions. On the contrary, such was the number of volunteers who patriotically tendered their services, that the chief difficulty was in making selections and determining who should be disappointed and compelled to remain at home. Our citizen-soldiers are unlike those drawn from the population of any other country. They are composed indiscriminately of all professions and pursuits: of farmers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and laborers; and this, not only among the officers, but the private soldiers in the ranks. Our citizen-soldiers are unlike those of any other country in other respects. They are armed, and have been accustomed from their youth up to handle and use fire-arms; and a large proportion of them, especially in the western and more newly-settled States, are expert marksmen. They are men who have a reputation to maintain at home by their good conduct in the field. They are intelligent, and there is an individuality of character which is found in the ranks of no other army. In battle, each private man, as well as every officer, fights not only for his country, but for glory and distinction among his fellow-citizens when he shall return to civil life.

The war with Mexico has demonstrated not only the ability of the government to organize a numerous army upon a sudden call, but also to provide it with all the munitions and necessary supplies with despatch, convenience, and ease, and to direct its operations with efficiency. The strength of our institutions has not only been displayed in the valor and skill of our troops engaged in active service in the field, but in the organization of those executive branches which were charged with the general direction and conduct of the war. While too great praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and men who fought our battles, it would be unjust to withhold from those officers necessarily stationed at home, who were charged with the duty of furnishing the army, in proper time, and at proper places, with all the munitions of war and other supplies so necessary to make it efficient, the commendation to which they are entitled. The credit due to this class of our officers is the greater, when it is considered that no army in ancient or modern times was ever better appointed or provided than our army in Mexico. Operating in an enemy's country, removed two thousand miles from the seat of the federal government, its different corps spread over a vast extent of territory, hundreds and even thousands of miles apart from each other, nothing short of the untiring vigilance and extraordinary energy of these officers could have enabled them to provide the army at all points, and in proper season, with all that was required for the most efficient service.

It is but an act of justice to declare, that the officers in charge of the several executive bureaus, all under the immediate eye and supervision of the Secretary of War, performed their respective duties with ability, energy, and efficiency. They have reaped less of the glory of the war, not having been personally exposed to its perils in battle, than their companions in arms; but without their forecast, efficient aid, and co-operation, those in the field would not have been provided with the ample means they possessed of achieving for themselves and their country the unfading honors which they have won for both.

When all these facts are considered, it may cease to be a matter of so much amazement abroad how it happened that our noble army in Mexico, regulars and volunteers, were victorious upon every battle-field, however fearful the odds against them.

The war with Mexico has thus fully developed the capacity of republican governments to prosecute successfully a just and necessary foreign war with all the vigor usually attributed to more arbitrary forms of government. It has been usual for writers on public law to impute to republics a want of that unity, concentration of purpose, and vigor of execution, which are generally admitted to belong to the monarchical and aristocratic forms; and this feature of popular government has been supposed to display itself more particularly in the conduct of a war carried on in an enemy's territory. The war with Great Britain, in 1812, was to a great extent confined within our own limits, and shed but little light on this subject. But the war which we have just closed by an honorable peace, evinces beyond all doubt that a popular representative government is equal to any emergency which is likely to arise in the affairs of a nation.

The war with Mexico has developed most strikingly and conspicuously another feature in our institutions. It is, that without cost to the government or danger to our liberties, we have in the bosom of our society of freemen, available in a just and necessary war, virtually a standing army of two millions of armed citizen-soldiers, such as fought the battles of Mexico.

But our military strength does not consist alone in our capacity for extended and successful operations on land. The navy is an important arm of the national defence. If the services of the navy were not so brilliant as those of the army in the late war with Mexico, it was because they had no enemy to meet on their own element. While the army had opportunity of performing more conspicuous service, the navy largely participated in the conduct of the war. Both branches of the service performed their whole duty to the country. For the able and gallant services of the officers and men of the navy—acting independently as well as in co-operation with our troops—in the conquest of the Californias, the capture of Vera Cruz, and the seizure and occupation of other important positions on the Gulf and Pacific coasts, the highest praise is due. Their vigilance, energy, and skill rendered the most effective service in excluding munitions of war and other supplies from the enemy, while they secured a safe entrance for abundant supplies for our own army. Our extended commerce was nowhere interrupted; and for this immunity from the evils of war, the country is indebted to the navy.

High praise is due to the officers of the several executive bureaus, navy yards, and stations connected with the service, all under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the industry, foresight, and energy with which everything was directed and furnished to give efficiency to that branch of the service. The same vigilance existed in directing the operations of the navy, as of the army. There was concert of action and of purpose between the heads of the two arms of the service. By the orders which were from time to time issued, our vessels of war on the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico were stationed in proper time and in proper positions to co-operate efficiently with the army. By this means their combined power was brought to bear successfully on the enemy.

The great results which have been developed and brought to light by this war, will be of immeasurable importance in the future progress of our country. They will tend powerfully to preserve us from foreign collisions, and to enable us to pursue uninterruptedly our cherished policy of "peace with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

Occupying, as we do, a more commanding position among nations than at any former period, our duties and our responsibilities to ourselves and to posterity are correspondingly increased. This will be the more obvious when we consider the vast additions which have been recently made to our territorial possessions, and their great importance and value.

Within less than four years the annexation of Texas to the Union has been consummated; all conflicting title to the Oregon Territory south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, being all that was insisted on by any of my predecessors, has been adjusted; and New Mexico and Upper California have been acquired by treaty. The area of these several Territories, according to a report carefully prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from the most authentic information in his possession, and which is herewith transmitted, contains one million one hundred and ninety-three thousand and sixty-one square miles, or seven hundred and sixty-three million five hundred and fifty-nine thousand and forty acres; while the area of the remaining twenty-nine States, and the territory not yet organized into States east of the Rocky Mountains, contains two millions fifty-nine thousand five hundred and thirteen square miles, or thirteen hundred and eighteen million one hundred and twenty-six thousand and fifty-eight acres. These estimates show that the territories recently acquired, and over which our exclusive jurisdiction, and dominion have been extended, constitute a country more than half as large as all that which was held by the United States before their acquisition. If Oregon be excluded from the estimate, there will still remain within the limits of Texas, New Mexico, and California, eight hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-eight square miles, or five hundred and forty-five million twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty acres; being an addition equal to more than one-third of all the territory owned by the United States before their acquisition; and, including Oregon, nearly as great an extent of territory as the whole of Europe, Russia only excepted. The Mississippi, so lately the frontier of our country, is now only its centre. With the addition of the late acquisitions, the United States are now estimated to be nearly as large as the whole of Europe. It is estimated by the superintendent of the coast survey, in the accompanying report, that the extent of the seacoast of Texas on the Gulf of Mexico is upwards of 400 miles; of the coast of Upper California, on the Pacific, of 970 miles; and of Oregon, including the Straits of Fuca, of 650 miles; making the whole extent of seacost on the Pacific 1,620 miles, and the whole extent on both the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico 2,020 miles.—The length of the coast on the Atlantic from the northern limits of the U. S. around the Capes of Florida to the Sabine, on the eastern boundary of Texas, is estimated to be 3,100 miles: so that the addition of seacoast, including Oregon, is very nearly two-thirds as great as all we possessed before; and excluding Oregon, is an addition of 1370 miles; being nearly equal to one half of the extent of coast which we possessed before these acquisitions. We have now three great maritime fronts—on the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific—making in the whole an extent of seacoast exceeding five thousand miles. This is the extent of the seacoast of the United States, not including bays, sounds, and small irregularities of the main shore, and of the sea islands. If these be included, the length of the shore line of coast, as estimated by the superintendent of the coast survey, in his report, would be 33,063 miles.

It would be difficult to calculate the value of these immense additions to our territorial possessions. Texas, lying contiguous to the western boundary of Louisiana, embracing within its limits a part of the navigable tributary waters of the Mississippi, and an extensive sea coast, could not long have remained in the hands of a foreign power without endangering the peace of our southwestern frontier. Her products in the vicinity of the tributaries of the Mississippi must have sought a market through these streams, running into and through our territory; and the danger of irritation and collision of interests between Texas as a foreign State and ourselves would have been imminent, while the embarrassments in the commercial intercourse between them must have been constant and unavoidable. Had Texas fallen into the hands, or under the influence and control of a strong maritime or military foreign power, as she might have done, these dangers would have been still greater. They have been avoided by her voluntary and peaceful annexation to the U. States. Texas, from her position, was a natural and almost indispensable part of our territories. Fortunately, she has been restored to our country, and now constitutes one of the States of our confederacy, "upon an equal footing with the original States." The salubrity of climate, the fertility of soil, peculiarly adapted to the production of some of our most valuable staple commodities, and her commercial advantages, must soon make her one of our most populous States.

New Mexico, though situated in the interior, and without a seacost, is known to contain much fertile land, to abound in rich mines of the precious metals, and to be capable of sustaining a large population. From its position, it is the intermediate and connecting territory between our settlements and our possession in Texas, and those on the Pacific coast.

Upper California, irrespective of the vast mineral wealth recently developed there, holds at this day, in point of value and importance to the rest of the Union, the same relation that Louisiana did, when that fine territory was acquired from France forty-five years ago. Extending nearly ten degrees of latitude along the Pacific, and embracing the only safe and commodious harbors on that coast for many hundred miles, with a temperate climate, and an extensive interior of fertile lands, it is scarcely possible to estimate its wealth until it shall be brought under the government of our laws, and its resources fully developed. From its position, it must command the rich commerce of China, of Asia, of the islands of the Pacific, of Western Mexico, of Central America, the South American States, and of the Russian possessions bordering on that ocean. A great emporium will doubtless speedily arise on the Californian coast, which may be destined to rival in importance New Orleans itself. The depot of the vast commerce which must exist on the Pacific will probably be at some point on the bay of San Francisco, and will occupy the same relation to the whole western coast of that ocean, as New Orleans does to the valley of the Mississippi and the gulf of Mexico. To this depot our numerous whale ships will resort with their cargoes, to trade, refit, and obtain supplies. This of itself will largely contribute to build up a city, which would soon become the centre of a great and rapidly increasing commerce. Situated on a safe harbor, sufficiently capacious for all the navies as well as the marine of the world, and convenient to excellent timber for ship building, owned by the United States, it must become our great western naval depot.

It was known that mines of the precious metals existed to a considerable extent in California at the time of its acquisition. Recent discoveries render it probable that these mines are more extensive and valuable than was anticipated. The accounts of the abundance of gold in that territory are of such an extraordinary character as would scarcely command belief were they not corroborated by the authentic reports of officers in the public service, who have visited the mineral district, and derived the facts which the detail from personal observation. Reluctant to credit the reports in general circulation as to the quantity of gold, the officer commanding our forces in California visited the mineral district in July last, for the purpose of obtaining accurate information on the subject. His report to the War Department of the result of his examination, and the facts obtained on the spot, is herewith laid before Congress.—When he visited the country, there were about 4000 persons engaged in collecting gold. There is every reason to believe that the number of persons so employed has since been augmented. The explorations already made warrant the belief that that the supply is very large, and that gold is found at various places in an extensive district of country.

Information received from officers of the navy and other sources, though not so full and minute confirm the accounts of the commander of our military force in California. It appears, also, from these reports, that mines of quicksilver are found in the vicinity of the gold region. One of them is now being worked, and is believed to be among the most productive in the world.

The effects produced by the discovery of these rich mineral deposits, and the success which has attended the labors of those who have resorted to them, have produced a surprising change in the state of affairs in California. Labor commands a most exorbitant price, and all other pursuits but that of searching for the precious metals are abandoned. Nearly the whole of the male population of the country have gone to the gold district. Ships arriving on the coast are deserted by their crews, and their voyages suspended for want of sailors. Our commanding officer there entertains apprehensions that soldiers cannot be kept in the public service without a large increase of pay.—Desertions in his command have become frequent and he recommends that those who shall withstand the strong temptation, and remain faithful, should be rewarded

This abundance of gold, and the all-engrossing pursuit of it, have already caused in California an unprecedented rise in the price of the necessaries of life.

That we may the more speedily and fully avail ourselves of the undeveloped wealth of these mines, it is deemed of vast importance that a branch of the mint of the United States be authorized to be established, at your present session, in California. Among other signal advantages which would result from such an establishment would be that of raising the gold to its par value in that Territory. A branch mint of the United States at the great commercial depot on the west coast, would convert into our own coin not only the gold derived from our own rich mines, but also the bullion and specie which our commerce may bring from the whole west coast of Central and South America. The west coast of America and the adjacent interior embrace the richest and best mines of Mexico, New Grenada, Central America, Chili, and Peru. The bullion and specie drawn from these countries, and especially from those of Western Mexico and Peru, to an amount in value of many millions of dollars, are now annually diverted and carried by the ships of Great Britain to her own ports, to be recoined or used to sustain her National Bank, and thus contribute to increase her ability to command so much of the commerce of the world. If a branch mint be established at the great commercial point upon that coast, a vast amount of bullion and specie would flow thither to be recoined, and pass thence to New Orleans, New York, and other Atlantic cities. The amount of our constitutional currency at home would be greatly increased, while its circulation abroad would be promotod. It is well known to our merchants trading to China and the west coast of America, that great inconvenience and loss are experienced from the fact that our coins are not current at their par value in those countries.

The powers of Europe, far removed from the west coast of America by the Atlantic ocean which intervenes, and by a tedious and dangerous navigation around the southern cape of the continent of America, can never successfully compete with the U. S. in the rich and extensive commerce which is opened to us at so much less cost by the acquisition of California.

The vast importance and commercial advantages of California have heretofore remained undeveloped by the government of the country of which it constituted a part. Now that this fine province is a part of our country, all the States in the Union, some more immediately and directly than others, are deeply interested in the speedy development of its wealth and resources. No section of our country is more interested, or will be more benefited than the commercial, navigating, and manufacturing interests of the eastern States. Our planting and farming interests in every part of the Union will be greatly benefitted by it. As our commerce and navigation are enlarged and extended, our exports of agricultural products and of manufactures will be increased; and in the new markets thus opened, they cannot fail to command remunerating and profitable prices.

The acquisition of California and New Mexico, the settlement of the Oregon boundary, and the annexation of Texas, extending to the Rio Grande, are results which, combined, are of greater consequence, and will add more to the strength and wealth of the nation, than any which have preceded them since the adoption of the constitution.

But to effect these great results, not only California, but New Mexico, must be brought under the control of regularly organized governments. The existing condition of California, and of that part of New Mexico lying west of the Rio Grande, and without the limits of Texas, imperiously demand that Congress should, at its present session, organize teritorial governments over them.

Upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace with Mexico on the thirtieth of May last, the temporary governments which had been established over New Mexico and California by our military and naval commanders, by virtue of the rights of war, ceased to derive any obligatory force from that source of authority; and having been ceded to the United States, all government and control over them under the authority of Mexico had ceased to exist. Impressed with the necessity of establishing teritorial governments over them, I recommended the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress in my message communicating the ratified treaty of peace, on the sixth of July last, and invoked their action at that session. Congress adjourned without making any provision for their government. The inhabitants, by the transfer of their country, had become entitled to the benefits of our laws and constitution, and yet were left without any regularly organized government. Since that time, the very limited power possessed by the Executive has been exercised to preserve and protect them from the inevitable consequences of a state of anarchy. The only government which remained was that established by the military authority during the war. Regarding this to be a *de facto* government; and that by the presumed consent of the inhabitants it might be continued temporarily, they were advised to conform and submit to it for the short intervening period before Congress would again assemble and could legislate on the subject. The views entertained by the Executive on this point are contained in a communication of the Secretary of State, dated the seventh of October last, which was forwarded for publication to California and New Mexico, a copy of which is herewith trasmitted.

The small military force of the regular army, which was serving within the limits of the acquired territories at the close of the war, was retained in them, and additional forces have been ordered there for the protection of the inhabitants, and to preserve and secure the rights and interests of the United States.

No revenue has been or could be collected at the ports in California, because Congress failed to authorize the establishment of custom-houses, or the appointment of officers for that purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasury, by a circular letter addressed to collectors of the customs, on the seventh day of October last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, exercised all the power with which he was invested by law.

In pursuance of the act of the fourteenth of August last, extending the benefit of our post office laws to the people of California, the Postmaster General has appointed two agents, who have proceeded, the one to California, and the other to Oregon, with authority to make the necessary arrangements for carrying its provisions into effect.

The monthly line of mail steamers from Panama to Astoria has been required to "stop and deliver and take mails at San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco." These mail steamers, connected by the isthmus of Panama with the line of mail steamers on the Atlantic between New York and Chagres, will establish a regular mail communication with California.

It is our solemn duty to provide, with the least practicable delay, for New Mexico and California, regularly organized territorial governments. The causes of the failure to do this at the last session of Congress are well known, and deeply to be regretted. With the opening prospects of increased prosperity and national greatness which the acquisition of these rich and extensive territorial possessions afford, how irrational it would be to forego or to reject these advantages, by the agitation of a domestic question which is coeval with the existence of our government itself, and to endanger by internal strifes, geographical divisions, and heated contests for political power, or for any other cause, the harmony of the glorious Union of our confederated States; that Union which binds us together as one people, and which for 60 years has been our shield and protection against every danger. In the eyes of the world and of posterity, how trivial and insignificant will be all our internal divisions and struggles compared with the preservation of this Union of the States in all its vigor and with all its countless blessings! No patriot would foment and excite geographical and sectional divisions. No lover of his country would deliberately calculate the value of the Union. Future generations would look in amazement upon the folly of such a course. Other nations at the present day would look upon it with astonishment; and such of them as desire to maintain and perpetuate thrones and monarchial or aristocratical principols, will view it with exultation and delight, because in it they will see the elements of faction, which they hope must ultimately overturn our system. Ours is the great example of a prosperous and free self-governed republic, commanding the admiration and the imitation of all the lovers of freedom throughout the world. How solemn, therefore is the duty, how impressive the call upon us and upon all parts of our country, to cultivate a patriotic spirit of harmony, of good fellowship, of compromise and mutual concession, in the administration of the incomparable system of government formed by our fathers in the midst of almost insuperable difficulties, and transmitted to us, with the injunction that we should enjoy its blessings and hand it down unimpaired to those who may come after us!

In view of the high and responsible duties which we owe to ourselves and to mankind, I trust you may be able, at your present session, to approach the adjustment of the only domestic question which seriously threatens, or probably ever can threaten, to disturb the harmony and successful operation of our system.

The immensely valuable possessions of New Mexico and California are already inhabited by a considerable population. Attracted by their great fertility, their mineral wealth, their commercial advantages and the salubrity of the climate, emigrants from the older States, in great numbers, are already preparing to seek new homes in these inviting regions.

Shall the dissimilarity of the domestic institutions in the different States prevent us from providing for them suitable governments? These institutions existed at the adoption of the constitution, but the obstacles which they interposed were overcome by that spirit of compromise which is now invoked. In a conflict of opinions or of interests, real or imaginary, between different sections of our country, neither can justly demand all which it might desire to obtain. Each, in the true spirit of our institutions, should concede something to the other.

Our gallant forces in the Mexican war, by whose patriotism and unparalleled deeds of arms we obtained these possessions as an indemnity for our just demands against Mexico, were composed of citizens who belonged to no one State or section of our Union. They were men from slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, from the North and the South, from the East and the West. They were all companions-in-arms and fellow-citizens of the same common country, engaged in the same common cause. When prosecuting that war, they were brethren and friends, and shared alike with each other common toils, dangers, and suffering. Now, when their work is ended, when peace is restored, and they returned again to their homes, put off the habiliments of war, take their places in society, and resume their pursuits in civil life, surely a spirit of harmony and concession, and of equal regard for the rights of all and of all sections of the Union ought to prevail in providing governments for the acquired territories—the fruits of their common service. The whole people of the U. S. and of every State contributed to defray the expenses of that war; and it would not be just for any one section to exclude another from all participation in the acquired territory. This would not be in consonance with the just system of government which the framers of the constitution adopted.

The question is believed to be rather abstract than practical, whether slavery ever can or would exist in any portion of the acquired territory, even if it were left to the option of the slaveholding States themselves. From the nature of the climate and productions, in much the larger portion of it, it is certain it could never exist; and in the remainder, the probabilities are it would not.—But however this may be, the question, involving, as it does, a principle of equality of rights of the separate and several States, as equal co-partners in the confederacy, should not be disregarded.

In organizing governments over these Territories, no duty imposed on Congress by the constitution requires that they should legislate on the subject of slavery, while their power to do so is not only seriously questioned, but denied by many of the soundest expounders of that instrument.—Whether Congress shall legislate or not, the people of the acquired Territories, when assembled in convention to form State constitutions, will possess the sole and exclusive power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. If Congress shall abstain from interfering with the question, the people of these Territories will be left free to adjust it as they may think proper when they apply for admission as States into the Union. No enactment of Congress could restrain the people of any of the sovereign States of the Union, old or new, north or south, slaveholding or non-slaveholding, from determining the character of their own domestic institutions as they may deem wise and proper. Any and all the States possess this right, and Congress cannot deprive them of it. The people of Georgia might, if they chose, so alter their constitution as to abolish slavery within its limits; and the people of Vermont might so alter their constitution as to admit slavery within its limits. Both States would possess the right; though, as all know, it is not probable that either would exert it.

It is fortunate for the peace and harmony of the Union that this question is in its nature temporary, and can only continue for the brief period which will intervene before California and New Mexico may be admitted as States into the Union. From the tide of population now flowing into them it is highly probable that this will soon occur.

Considering the several States and the citizens of the several States as equals, and entitled to equal rights under the constitution, if this were an original question, it might well be insisted on that the principle of non-interference is the true doctrine, and that Congress could not, in the absence of any express grant of power, interfere with their relative rights. Upon a great emergency, however, and under menacing dangers to the Union, the Missouri compromise line in respect to slavery was adopted. The same line was extended further west in the acquisition of Texas. After an acquiescence of nearly 30 years, in the principle of compromise recognised and established by these acts, and to avoid the danger to the Union which might follow if it were now disregarded, I have heretofore expressed the opinion that that line of compromise should be extended on the parallel of 36 degrees thirty minutes from the western boundary of Texas, where it now terminates, to the Pacific ocean. This is the middle ground of compromise, upon which the different sections of the Union may meet, as they have heretofore met. If this be done, it is confidently believed a large majority of the people of every section of the country, however widely their abstract opinions on the subject of slavery may differ, would cheerfully and and patriotically acquiesce in it, and peace and harmony would again fill our borders.

The restriction north of the line was only yielded to in the case of Missouri and Texas upon a principle of compromise, made necessary for the sake of preserving the harmony, and possibly the existence of the Union.

It was upon these considerations that at the close of your last session, I gave my sanction to the principle of the Missouri compromise line, by approving and signing the bill to establish "the Territorial government of Oregon." From a sincere desire to preserve the harmony of the Union, and in deference for the acts of my predecessors, I felt constrained to yield my acquescence to the extent to which they had gone in compromising this delicate and dangerous question. But if Congress shall now reverse the decision by which the Missouri compromise was effected, and shall propose to extend the restriction over the whole territory, south as well as north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, it will cease to be a compromise, and must be regarded as an original question.

If Congress, instead of observing the course of non-interference, leaving the adoption of their own domestic institutions to the people who may inhabit these Territories; or if, instead of extending the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, shall prefer to submit the legal and constitutional questions which may arrise to the decision of the judicial tribunals, as was proposed in a bill which passed the Senate at your last session, an adjustment may be effected in this mode. If the whole subject be referred to the judiciary, all parts of the Union should cheerfully acquiesce in the final decision of the tribunal created by the constitution for the settlement of all questions which may arise under the constitution, treaties, & laws of the U. S.

Congress is earnestly invoked, for the sake of the Union, its harmony, and our continued prosperity as a nation, to adjust at its present session this, the only dangerous question which lies in our path—if not in some one of the modes suggested, in some other which may be satisfactory.

In anticipation of the establishment of regular governments over the acquired territories, a joint commission of officers of the army and navy has been ordered to proceed to the coast of California and Oregon, for the purpose of making *reconnoissances* and a report as to the proper sites for the erection of fortifications or other defensive works on land, and of suitable situations for naval stations. The information which may be expected from a scientific and skilful examination of the whole face of the coast will be eminenily useful to Congress, when they come to consider the propriety of making appropriations for these great national objects. Proper defences on land will be necessary for the security and protection of our possessions; and the establishment of navy-yards, and a dock for the repair and construction of vessels, will be important alike to our navy and commercial marine. Without such establishments, every vessel, whether of the navy or of the merchant service, requiring repair, must, at great expense, come round Cape Horn to one of our Atlantic yards for that purpose. With such establishments, vessels, it is believed, may be built or repaired as cheaply in California as upon the Atlantic coast. They would give employment to many of our enterprising ship-builders and mechanics, and greatly facilitate and enlarge our commerce in the Pacific.

As it is ascertained that mines of gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver exist in New Mexico and California, and that nearly all the lands where they are fonnd belong to the United States, it is deemed important to the public interests that provision be made for a geological and mineralogical examinatton of these regions. Measures should be adopted to preserve the mineral lands, especially such as contain the precious metals; for the use of the United States; or if brought into market, to separate them from the farming lands, and dispose of them in such manner as to secure a large return of money to the treasury, and at the same time lead to the development of their wealth by individual proprietors and purchasers. To do this, it will be necessary to provide for an immediate survey and location of the lots. If Congress should deem it proper to dispose of the mineral lands, they should be sold in small quantities, and at a fixed minimum price.

I recommend that surveyor generals' offices be authorized to be established in New Mexico and California, and provision made for surveying and bringing the public lands into market at the earliest practicable period. In disposing of these lands, I recommend that the right of pre-emption be secured, and liberal grants made to the early emigrants who have settled or may settle upon them.

It will be important to extend our revenue laws over these Territories, and especially over California, at an early period. There is already a considerable commerce with California; and until ports of entry shall be established and collectors appointed, no revenue can be received.

If these and other necessary and proper measures be adopted for the development of the wealth and resources of New Mexico and California, and regular Territorial governments be established over them, such will probably be the rapid enlargement of our commerce and navigation, and such the addition to the national wealth, that the present generation may live to witness the controlling commercial and monetary power of the world transferred from London and other European emporiums to the city of New York.

The apprehensions which were entertained by some of our statesmen, in the earlier periods of the government, that our system was incapable of operating with sufficient energy and success over largely extended territorial limits, and that if this were attempted, it would fail to pieces by its own weakness, have been dissipated by our experience. By the division of power between the States and federal government, the latter is found to operate with as much energy in the extremes as in the centre. It is as efficient in the remotest of the thirty States which now compose the Union, as it was in the thirteen States which formed our constitution. Indeed, it may well be doubted, whether, if our present population had been confined within the limits of the original thirteen States, the tendencies to centralization and consolidation would not have been such as to have encroached upon the essential reserved rights of the States, and thus to have made the federal government a widely different one, practically, from what it is in theory, and was intended to be by its framers. So far from entertaining apprehensions of the safety of our system by the extension of our territory, the belief is confidently entertained that each new State gives strength and an additional guaranty for the preservation of the Union itself.

In pursuance of the provisions of the thirteenth article of the treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement, with the republic of Mexico, and of the act of July the twenty-ninth, 1848, claims of our citizens which had been "already liquidated and decided against the Mexican republic," amounting, with the interest thereon, to two million twenty-three thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-one cents, have been liquidated and paid. There remain to be paid of these claims, seventy-four thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-six cents.

Congress at its last session having made no provision for executing the fifteenth article of the treaty, by which the United States assume to make satisfaction for the "unliquidated claims" of our citizens against Mexico, to "an amount not exceeding three and a quarter millions of dollars," the subject is again recommended to your favorable consideration.

The exchange of ratifications of the treaty with Mexico took place on the 30th of May, 1848.—Within one year after that time, the commissioner and surveyor which each government stipulates to appoint, are required to meet "at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte." It will be seen from this provision, that the period within which a commissioner and surveyor of the respective governments are to meet at San Diego, will expire on the 30th of May, 1849. Congress, at the close of its last session, made an appropriation for "the expenses of running and marking the boundary line" between the two countries, but did not fix the amount of salary which should be paid to the commissioner and surveyor to be appointed on the part of the United States. It is desirable that the amount of compensation which they shall receive should be prescribed by law, and not left, as at present, to Executive discretion.

Measures were adopted at the earliest practicable period to organize the "Territorial government of Oregon," as authorized by the act of the fourteenth of August last. The governor and marshal of the Territory, accompanied by a military escort left the frontier of Missouri in September last, and took the southern route, by the way of Santa Fe and the river Gila, to California, with the intention of proceeding thence in one of our vessels of war to their destination. The governor was fully advised of the great importance of his early arrival in the country, and it is confidently believed he may reach Oregon in the latter part of the present month, or early in the next. The other officers for the Territory have proceeded by sea.

In the month of May last, I communicated information to Congress that an Indian war had broken out in Oregon, and recommended that authority be given to raise an adequate number of volunteers to proceed without delay to the assistance of our fellow-citizens in that Territory. The authority to raise such a force not having been granted by Congress, as soon as their services could be dispensed with in Mexico, orders were issued to the regiment of mounted riflemen to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, in Missouri, and to prepare to march to Oregon as soon as the necessary provision could be made. Shortly before it was ready to march, it was arrested by the provision of the act passed by Congress on the last day of the last session, which directed that all the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of that regiment, who had been in the service in Mexico, should, upon their application, be entitled to be discharged. The effect of this provision was to disband the rank and file of the regiment; and before their places could be filled by recruits, the season had so far advanced that it was impracticable for it to proceed until the opening of the next spring.

In the month of October last, the accompanying communication was received from the governor of the temporary government of Oregon, giving information of the continuance of the Indian disturbances, and of the destitution and defenceless condition of the inhabitants. Orders were immediately transmitted to the commander of our Squadron in the Pacific, to despach to their assistance a part of the naval forces on that station, to furnish them with arms and ammunition, and to continue to give them such aid and protection as the navy could afford, until the army could reach the country.

It is the policy of humanity, and one which has always been pursued by the United States, to cultivate the good will of the aboriginal tribes of this continent, and to restrain them from making war, and indulging in excesses, by mild means, rather than by force. That this could have been done with the tribes in Oregon, had that Territory been brought under the government of our laws at an earlier period and had suitable measures been adopted by Congress, such as now exist in our intercourse with the other Indian tribes within our limits, cannot be doubted. Indeed, the immediate and only cause of the existing hostility of the Indians of Oregon is represented to have been, the long delay of the United States in making to them some trifling compensation, in such articles as they wanted, for the country now occupied by our emigrants, which the Indians claimed, and over which they formerly roamed. This compensation had been promised to them by the temporary government established in Oregon, but its fulfilment had been postponed from time to time, for nearly two years, whilst those who made it had been anxiously waiting for Congress to establish a territorial government over the country. The Indians became at length distrustful of their good faith, and sought redress by plunder and massacre, which finally led to the present difficulties. A few thousand dollars in suitable presents, as a compensation for the country which had been taken possession of by our citizens, would have satisfied the Indians; and have prevented the war. A small amount properly distributed, it is confidently believed, would soon restore quiet. In this Indian war our fellow-citizens of Oregon have been compelled to take the field in their own defence, have performed valuable military services, and been subjected to expenses which have fallen heavily upon them. Justice demands that provision should be made by Congress to compensate them for their services, and to refund to them the necessary expenses which they have incurred.

I repeat the recommendation heretofore made to Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a suitable number of Indian agents to reside among the tribes of Oregon, and that a small sum be appropriated to enable these agents to cultivate friendly relations with them. If this be done, the presence of a small military force will be all that is necessary to keep them in check, and preserve peace.

I recommend that similar provisions be made as regards the tribes inhabiting northern Texas, New Mexico, California, and the extensive region lying between our settlements in Missouri and these possessions, as the most effective means of preserving peace upon our borders, and within the recently acquired territories.

The Secretary of the Treasury will prensent in his annual report a highly satisfactory statement of the condition of the finances.

The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were of the value of $154,977,876; of which the amount exported was $21,128,000 10, leaving $133,849,866 in the country for domestic use.

The value of the exports for the same period was $154,032,131, consisting of domestic productions amounting to $132,904,121, and $21,000,128 010 00 of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the same period, exclusive of loans, amounted to $35,436,750 59; of which there was derived from customs $31,757,070 96; from sales of public lands, $3,328,642 56 and from miscellaneous and incidental sources; $351,037 07.

It will be perceived that the revenue from customs for the last fiscal

be for naval purposes, and liable to constant deterioration, they were sold, and the money placed in the treasury.

The number of men in the naval service authorized by law during the war, has been reduced by discharges below the maximum fixed for the peace establishment. Adequate squadrons are maintained in the several quarters of the globe where experience has shown their services may be most usefully employed; and the naval service was never in a condition of higher discipline or greater efficiency.

I invite attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the marine corps. The reduction of the corps at the end of the war required that four officers of each of the three lower grades should be dropped from the rolls. A board of officers made the selection; and those designated were necessarily dismissed, but without any alleged fault. I concur in opinion with the Secretary, that the service would be improved by reducing the number of landsmen, and increasing the marines. Such a measure would justify an increase of the number of officers to the extent of the reduction by dismissal, and still the corps would have fewer officers than a corresponding number of men in the army.

The contracts for the transportation of the mail in steamships convertible into war steamers, promise to realize all the benefits to our commerce and to the navy which were anticipated. The first steamer thus secured to the government was launched in January, 1847. There are now seven; and in another year there will, probably, be not less than seventeen afloat. While this great national advantage is secured, our social and commercial intercourse is increased and promoted with Germany, Great Britain, and other parts of Europe, with all the countries on the west Coast of our continent, especially with Oregon and California, and between the northern and southern sections of the United States. Considerable revenue may be expected from postages; but the connected line from New York to Chagres, and thence across the isthmus to Oregon, cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence, not now to be estimated, on the interest of the manufactures, commerce, navigation, and currency of the U. States. As an important part of the system, I recommended to your favorable consideration the establishment of the proposed line of steamers between N. Orleans and Vera Cruz. It promises the most happy results in cementing friendship between the two republics, and in extending reciprocal benefits to the trade and manufactures of both.

The report of the Post-master General will make known to you the operations of that department for the past year.

It is gratifying to find the revenues of the department under the rates of postage now established by law, so rapidly increasing. The gross amount of postage during the last fiscal year amounted to four million three hundred and seventy-one thousand and seventy-seven dollars, exceeding the annual average received in the nine years immediately preceding the passage of the act of the 3d of March, 1845, by the sum of six thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars, and exceeding the amount received for the year ending the 30th of June, 1847, by the sum of four hundred and twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars.

The expenditures for the year, excluding the sum of $94,672, allowed by Congress at its last session to individual claimants, and including the sum of $100,500 paid for the services of the line of steamers between Bremen and N. York, amounted to $4,198,845, which is less than the annual average for the nine years previous to the act of 1845, by $300,718.

The mail routes, on the thirtieth day of June last, were one hundred and sixty three thousand two hundred and eight miles in extent—being an increase during the last year of nine thousand three hundred and ninety miles. The mails were transported over them, during the same time, forty-one million twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-nine miles: making an increase of transportation for the year of two million one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty miles, whilst the expense was less than that of the previous year by four thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

The increase in the mail transportation within the last three years has been five million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and ten miles, whilst the expenses were reduced four hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars—making an increase of service at the rate of fifteen per cent, and a reduction in the expenses of more than fifteen per cent.

During the past year there have been employed, under contracts with the Post Office Department, two ocean steamers in conveying the mails monthly between New York and Bremen, and one, since October last, performing semi-monthly service between Charleston and Havana; and a contract has been made for the transportation of the Pacific mails across the isthmus from Chagres to Panama.

Under the authority given to the Secretary of the Navy, three ocean steamers have been constructed and sent to the Pacific, and are expected to enter upon the mail service between Panama and Oregon, and the intermediate ports, on the first of January next, and a fourth has been engaged by him for the service between Havana and Chagres; so that a regular monthly mail line will be kept up after that time between the United States and our territories on the Pacific.

Notwithstanding this great increase in the mail service, should the revenue continue to increase the present year as it did in the last, there will be received near four hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than the expenditures.

These considerations have satisfied the Postmaster General that, with certain modifications of the act of 1845, the revenue may be still further increased, and a reduction of postages made to a uniform rate of five cents, without an interference with the principle, which has been constantly and properly enforced, of making that department sustain itself.

A well-digested cheap postage system is the best means of diffusing intelligence among the people, and is of so much importance in a country so extensive as that of the United States, that I recommend to your favorable consideration the suggestions of the Postmaster General for its improvement.

Nothing can retard the onward progress of our country, and prevent us from assuming and maintaining the first rank among nations, but a disregard of the experience of the past, and a recurrence to an unwise public policy. We have just closed a foreign war by an honorable peace—a war rendered necessary and unavoidable in vindication of the national rights and honor. The present condition of the country is similar in some respects to that which existed immediately after the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815, and the occasion is deemed to be a proper one to take a retrospect of the measures of public policy which followed that war. There was at that period of our history a departure from our earlier policy. The enlargement of the powers of the federal government by construction, which obtained, was not warranted by any just interpretation of the constitution. A few years after the close of that war, a series of measures was adopted which, united and combined, constituted what was termed by their authors and advocates the "American system."

The introduction of the new policy was for a time favored by the condition of the country; by the heavy debt which had been contracted during the war; by the depression of the public credit; by the deranged state of the finances and the currency; and by the commercial and pecuniary embarrassment which extensively prevailed. These were not the only causes which led to its establishment. The events of the war with Great Britain, and the embarrassments which has attended its prosecution, had left on the minds of many of our statesmen the impression that our government was not strong enough, and that to wield its resources successfully in great emergencies, and especially in war, more power should be concentrated in its hands. This increased power they did not seek to obtain by the legitimate and prescribed mode—an amendment of the constitution—but by *construction*. They saw governments in the old world based upon different orders of society, and so constituted as to throw the whole power of nations into the hands of a few, who taxed and controlled the many without responsibility or restraint. In that arrangement they conceived the strength of nations in war consisted. There was something fascinating in the case, luxury, and display of the higher orders, who drew their wealth from the toil of the laboring millions. The authors of the system drew their ideas of political economy from what they had witnessed in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain. They had viewed the enormous wealth concentrated in few hands, and had seen the splendor of the overgrown establishments of an aristocracy which was upheld by the restrictive policy. They forgot to look down upon the poorer classes of the English population, upon whose daily and yearly labor the great establishments they so much admired were sustained and supported. They failed to perceive that the scantily-fed and half-clad operatives were not only in abject poverty, but were bound in chains of oppressive servitude for the benefit of favored classes, who were the exclusive objects of the care of the government.

It was not possible to reconstruct society in the United States upon the European plan. Here there was a written constitution, by which orders and titles were not recognized or tolerated. A system of measures was therefore devised, calculated, if not intended, to withdraw power gradually and silently from the States and the mass of the people, and by *construction* to approximate our government to the European models, substituting an aristocracy of wealth for that of orders and titles.

Without reflecting upon the dissimilarity of our institutions, and of the condition of our people and those of Europe, they conceived the vain idea of building up in the United States a system similar to that which they admired abroad. Great Britain had a national bank of large capital, in whose hands was concentrated the controlling monetary and financial power of the nation; an institution wielding almost kingly power, and exerting vast influence upon all the operations of trade, and upon the policy of the government itself. Great Britain had an enormous public debt, and it had become a part of her public policy to regard this as a "public blessing." Great Britain had also a restrictive policy, which placed fetters and burdens on trade, and trammelled the productive industry of the mass of the nation. By her combined system of policy, the landlords and other property holders were protected and enriched by the enormous taxes which were levied upon the labor of the country for their advantage.

Imitating this foreign policy, the first step in establishing the new system in the United States was the creation of a national bank. Not foreseeing the dangerous power and countless evils which such an institution might entail on the country, nor perceiving the connexion which it was designed to form between the bank and the other branches of the miscalled "American system," but feeling the embarrassments of the treasury, and of the business of the country, consequent upon the war, some of our statesmen who held different and sounder views were induced to yield their scruples, and, indeed, settled convictions of its unconstitutionality, and to give it their sanction, as an expedient which they vainly hoped might produce relief. It was a most unfortunate error, as the subsequent history and final catastrophe of that dangerous and corrupt institution have abundantly proved. The bank, with its numerous branches ramified into States, soon brought many of the active political and commercial men in different sections of the country into the relation of debtors to it, and dependants upon it for pecuniary favors;—thus diffusing throughout the mass of society a great number of individuals of power and influence to give tone to public opinion, and to act in concert in cases of emergency. The corrupt power of such a political engine is no longer a matter of speculation, having been displayed in numerous instances, but most signally in the political struggles of 1832–3–4, in opposition to the public will represented by a fearless and patriotic President

But the bank was but one branch of the new system. A public debt of more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars existed; and it is not to be disguised that many of the authors of the new system did not regard its speedy payment as essential to the public prosperity, but looked upon its continuance as no national evil. Whilst the debt existed, it furnished aliment to the national bank, and rendered increased taxation necessary to the amount of the interest, exceeding seven millions of dollars annually.

This operated in harmony with the next branch of the new system, which was a high protective tariff. This was to afford bounties to favored classes and particular pursuits, at the expense of all others. A proposition to tax the whole people for the purpose of enriching a few, was too monstrous to be openly made. The scheme was, therefore veiled under the plausible but delusive pretext of a measure to protect "home industry;" and many of our people were, for a time, led to believe that a tax which in the main fell upon labor, was for the benefit of the laborer who paid it. This branch of the system involved a partnership between the government and the favored classes—the former receiving the proceeds of the tax imposed on articles imported, and the latter the increased price of similar articles produced at home, caused by such tax. It is obvious that the portion to be received by the favored classes would, as a general rule, be increased in proportion to the increase of the rates of tax imposed, and diminished as those rates were reduced to the revenue standard required by the wants of the government. The rates required to produce a sufficient revenue for the ordinary expenditures of government, for necessary purposes, were not likely to give to the private partners in this scheme profits sufficient to satisfy their cupidity; and hence a variety of expedients and pretexts were resorted to for the purpose of enlarging the expenditures, and thereby creating a necessity for keeping up a high protective tariff. The effect of this policy was to interpose artificial restrictions upon the natural course of the business and trade of the country, and to advance the interests of large capitalists and monopolists, at the expense of the great mass of the people, who were taxed to increase their wealth.

Another branch of this system was a comprehensive scheme of internal improvements, capable of indefinite enlargement, and sufficient to swallow up as many millions annually as could be exacted from the foreign commerce of the country. This was a convenient and necessary adjunct of the protective tariff. It was to be the great absorbent of any surplus which might at any time accumulate in the treasury, and of the taxes levied on the people, not for necessary revenue purposes, but for the avowed object of affording protection to the favored classes

Auxiliary to the same end, if it was not an essential part of the system itself, was the scheme which, at a later period, obtained, for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States. Other expedients were devised to take money out of the treasury, and prevent its coming in from any other source than the protective tariff. The authors and supporters of this system were the advocates of the largest expenditures, whether for necessary or useful purposes or not, because the larger the expenditures the greater was the pretext for high taxes in the form of protective duties.

These several measures were sustained by popular names and plausible arguments, by which thousands were deluded. The bank was represented to be an indispensable fiscal agent for the government; was to equalize exchanges, and to regulate and furnish a sound currency, always and everywhere of uniform value. The protective tariff was to give employment to "American labor," at advanced prices; was to protect "home industry," and furnish a steady market for the farmer. Internal Improvements were to bring trade into every neighborhood and enhance the value of every man's property. The distribution of the land money was to enrich the States, finish their public works, plant schools throughout their borders, and relieve them from taxation. But the fact, that for every dollar taken out of the treasury for these objects a much larger sum was transferred from the pockets of the people to the favored classes, was carefully concealed, as was also the tendency if not the ultimate design of the system to build up an aristocracy of wealth, to control the masses of society, and monopolize the political power of the country.

The several branches of this system were so intimately blended together, that in their operation each sustained and strengthened the others. Their joint operation was, to add new burdens of taxation and to encourage a largely increased and wasteful expenditure of public money. It was the interest of the bank that the revenue collected and the disbursements made by the government should be large, because, being the depository of the public money, the larger the amount, the greater would be the bank profits by its use. It was the interest of the favored classes, who were enriched by the protective tariff, to have the rates of that protection as high as possible; for the higher those rates, the greater would be their advantage. It was the interest of the people of all those sections and localities who expected to be benefited by expenditures for internal improvements, that the amount collected should be as large as possible, to the end that the sum disbursed might also be the larger. The States being the beneficiaries in the distribution of the land money, had an interest in having the rates of tax imposed by the protective tariff large enough to yield a sufficient revenue from that source to meet the wants of the government, without disturbing or taking from them the land fund; so that each of the branches constituting the system had a common interest in swelling the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public debt unpaid, and increasing its amount, because this would produce an annual increased drain upon the treasury, to the amount of the interest, and render augmented taxes necessary. The operation and necessary effect of the whole system were, to encourage large and extravagant expenditures, and thereby to increase the public patronage, and maintain a rich and splendid government at the expense of a taxed and impoverished people.

It is manifest that this scheme of enlarged taxation and expenditures, had it continued to prevail, must soon have converted the government of the Union, intended by its framers to be a plain, cheap, and simple confederation of States, united together for common protection, and charged with a few specific duties, relating chiefly to our foreign affairs, into a consolidated empire, depriving the States of their reserved rights, and the people of their just power and control in the administration of their government. In this manner the whole form and character of the government would be changed, not by an amendment of the constitution, but by resorting to an unwarrantable and unauthorized construction of that instrument.

The indirect mode of levying the taxes by a duty on imports, prevents the mass of the people from readily perceiving the amount they pay, and has enabled the few, who are thus enriched, and who seek to wield the political power of the country, to deceive and delude them. Were the taxes collected by a direct levy upon the people, as is the case in the States, this could not occur.

The whole system was resisted from its inception by many of our ablest statesmen, some of whom doubted its constitutionality and its expediency, while others believed it was, in all its branches, a flagrant and dangerous infraction of the constitution.

That a national bank, a protective tariff, levied not to raise the revenue needed, but for protection merely, internal improvements, and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, are measures without the warrant of the constitution, would, upon the maturest consideration seem to be clear. It is remarkable that no one of these measures, involving such momentous consequences, is authorized by any express grant of power in the constitution. No one of them is "incident to, as being necessary and proper for the execution of, the specific powers" granted by the constitution. The authority under which it has been attempted to justify each of them is derived from inferences and constructions of the constitution which its letter and its whole object and design do not warrant. Is it to be conceived that such immense powers would have been left by the framers of the constitution to mere inferences and doubtful constructions? Had it been intended to confer them on the federal government, it is but reasonable to conclude that it would have been done by plain and unequivocal grants. This was not done but the whole structure of which the "American system" consisted, was reared on no other or better foundation than forced implications and inferences of power which its authors assumed might be deduced by construction from the constitution.

But it has been urged that the national bank, which constituted so essential a branch of this combined system of measures, was not a new measure, and that its constitutionality had been previously sanctioned, because a bank had been chartered in 1791, and had received the official signature of President Washington. A few facts will show the just weight to which this precedent should be entitled as bearing upon the question of the constitutionality.

Great division of opinion upon the subject existed in Congress. It is well known that President Washington entertained serious doubts both as to the constitutionality and expediency of the measure; and while the bill was before him for his official approval or disapproval, so great were these doubts, that he required "the opinion in writing" of the members of his cabinet to aid him in arriving at a decision. His cabinet gave their opinion, and were divided upon the subject—General Hamilton being in favor of, and Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Randolph being opposed to the constitutionality and expediency of the bank. It is well known, also, that President Washington retained the bill from Monday, the fourteenth, when it was presented to him, until Friday, the twenty-fifth of February—being the last moment permitted him by the constitution to deliberate, when he finally yielded to it his reluctant assent, and gave it his signature. It is certain that as late as the twenty-third of February—being the ninth day after the bill was presented to him—he had arrived at no satisfactory conclusion; for on that day he addressed a note to General Hamilton, in which he informs him that "this bill was presented to me by the joint committee of Congress at 12 o'clock on monday, the fourteenth instant;" and he requested his opinion "to what precise period, by legal interpretation of the constitution, can the President retain it in his possession, before it becomes a law by the lapse of ten days." If the proper construction was, that the day on which the bill was presented to the President, and the day on which his action was had upon it, were both to be counted inclusive, then the time allowed him, within which it would be competent for him to return it to the House in which it originated with his objections, would expire on Thursday, the twenty-fourth of February. Gen. Hamilton on the same day returned an answer, in which he states: "I give it as my opinion that you have ten days exclusive of that on which the bill was delivered to you, and Sundays; hence, in the present case, if it is returned on Friday, it will be in time." By this construction, which the President adopted, he gained another day, for deliberation, and it was not until the twenty-fifth of February that he signed the bill; thus affording conclusive proof that he had at last obtained his own consent to sign it not without great and almost insuperable difficulty. Additional light has been recently shed upon the serious doubts which he had on the subject, amounting at one time to a conviction that it was his duty to withhold his approval from the bill. This is found among the manuscript papers of Mr. Madison, authorized to be purchased for the use of the government by an act of the last session of Congress, and now for the first time accessible to the public. From these papers, it appears that President Washington, while he yet held the bank bill in his hands, actually requested Mr. Madison, at that time a member of the House of Representative, to prepare the draught of a veto message for him. Mr. Madison, at his request, did prepare the draught of such a message, and sent it to him on the twenty-first of February, 1791. A copy of this original draught, in Mr. Madison's own handwriting, was carefully preserved by him, and is among the papers lately purchased by Congress. It is preceded by a note written on the same sheet, which is also in Mr. Madison's handwriting, and is as follows:

"February 21st, 1791. Copy of a paper made out and sent to the President at his request, to be ready in case his judgment should finally decide against the bill for incorporating a national bank, the bill being then before him."

Among the objections assigned in this paper to the bill, and which were submitted for the consideration of the President, are the following:

"I object to the bill, because it is an essential principle of the government that powers not delegated by the constitution cannot be rightfully exercised; because the power proposed by the bill to be exercised is not expressly delegated, and because I cannot satisfy myself that it results from any express power by fair and safe rules of interpretation."

The weight of the precedent of the bank of 1791, and the sanction of the great name of Washington which has been so often invoked in its support, are greatly weakened by the development of these facts. The experiment of that bank satisfied the country that it ought not to be continued, and at the end of twenty years Congress refused to re-charter it. It would have been fortunate for the country, and saved thousands from bankruptcy and ruin, had our public men of 1816 resisted the temporary pressure of the times upon our financial and pecuniary interests, and refused to charter the second bank. Of this the country became abundantly satisfied, and at the close of its twenty years' duration, as in the case of the first bank, it also ceased to exist. Under the repeated blows of President Jackson, it reeled and fell, and a subsequent attempt to charter a similar institution was arrested by the veto of President Tyler.

Mr. Madison, in yielding his signature to the charter of 1816, did so upon the ground of the respect due to precedents; and, as he subsequently declared, "the Bank of the United States, though, on the original question, held to be unconstitutional, received the Executive signature."

It is probable that neither the bank of 1791 nor that of 1816, would have been chartered, but for the embarrassments of the government in its finances, the derangement of the currency and the pecuniary pressure which existed—the first the consequence of the war of the revolution, and the second the consequence of the war of 1812. Both were resorted to in the delusive hope that they would restore public credit, and afford relief to the government, and to the business of the country.

Those of our public men who opposed the whole "American system" at its commencement, and throughout its progress, foresaw and predicted that it was fraught with incalculable mischiefs, and must result in serious injury to the best interests of the country. For a series of years their wise counsels were unheeded, and the system was established. It was soon apparent that its practical operation was unequal and unjust upon different portions of the country, and upon the people engaged in different pursuits. All were equally entitled to the favor and protection of the government. It fostered and elevated the money power, and enriched the favored few by taxing labor, and at the expense of the many. Its effect was to "make the rich richer, and the poor poorer." Its tendency was to create distinctions in society based on wealth, and to give to the favored classes undue control and sway in our government. It was an organized money power, which resisted the popular will, and sought to shape and control the public policy.

Under the pernicious workings of this combined system of measures, the country witnessed alternate seasons of temporary apparent prosperity; of sudden and disastrous commercial revulsions; of unprecedented fluctuation of prices, and depression of the great interests of agriculture, navigation, and commerce; of general pecuniary suffering, and of final bankruptcy of thousands. After a severe struggle of more than a quarter of a century, the system was overthrown.

The bank has been succeeded by a practical system of finance, conducted and controlled solely by the government. The constitutional currency has been restored; the public credit maintained unimpaired, even in a period of foreign war; and the whole country has become satisfied that banks, national or state, are not necessary as fiscal agents of the government. Revenue duties have taken the place of the protective tariff. The distribution of the money derived from the sale of the public lands has been abandoned, and the corrupting system of internal improvements, it is hoped, has been effectually checked.

It is not doubted, that if this whole train of measures designed to take wealth from the many, and bestow it upon the few, were to prevail, the effect would be to change the entire character of the government. One only danger remains. It is the seductions of that branch of the system, which consists in internal improvements, holding out as it does, inducements to the people of particular sections and localities to embark the government in them without stopping to calculate the inevitable consequences. This branch of the system is so intimately combined and linked with the others, that as surely as an effect is produced by an adequate cause, if it be resuscitated and revived, and firmly established, it requires no sagacity to foresee that it will necessarily and speedily draw after it the re-establishment of a national bank, the revival of a protective tariff, the distribution of the land money, and not only the postponement to the distant future of the payment of the present national debt, but its annual increase.

I entertain the solemn conviction, that if the internal improvement branch of the "American system" be not firmly resisted at this time, the whole series of measures composing it will be speedily re-established, and the country be thrown back from its present high state of prosperity, which the existing policy has produced, and be destined again to witness all the evils, commercial revulsions, depression of prices, and pecuniary embarrassments, throughout which we have passed during the last twenty-five years.

To guard against consequences so ruinous, is an object of high national importance, involving in my judgment the continued prosperity of the country.

I have felt it to be an imperative obligation to withhold my constitutional sanction from two bills which had passed the two houses of Congress, involving the principle of the internal improvement branch of the "American system," and conflicting in their provisions with the views here expressed.

This power confered upon the President by the constitution, I have on three occasions, during my administration of the executive department of the government, deemed it my duty to exercise; and on this last occasion of making to Congress an annual communication "of the state of the Union," it is not deemed inappropriate to review the principles and considerations which have governed my action. I deem this the more necessary, because, after the lapse of nearly six years since the adoption of the constitution, the propriety of the exercises of this undoubted constitutional power by the President has for the first time been drawn seriously in question by a portion of my fellow-citizens.

The constitution provides that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States: if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it."

The preservation of the constitution from infraction is the President's highest duty.—He is bound to discharge that duty, at whatever hazard of incurring the displeasure of those who may differ with him in opinion.—He is bound to discharge it, as well by his obligations to the people who have clothed him with his exalted trust, as by his oath of office, which he may not disregard. Nor are the obligations of the President in any degree lessened by the prevalence of views different from his own in one or both houses of Congress. It is not alone hasty and inconsiderate legislation that he is required to check; but if at any time Congress shall, after apparently full deliberation, resolve on measures which he deems subversive of the constitution, or of the vital interests of the country, it is his solemn duty to stand in the breach and resist them. The President is bound to approve, or disapprove, every bill which passes Congress and is presented to him for his signature. The constitution makes this his duty, and he cannot escape it if he would. He has no election. In deciding upon any bill presented to him, he must exercise his own best judgment. If he cannot approve, the constitution commands him to return the bill to the House in which it originated, with his objections; and if he fail to do this within ten days, (Sundays excepted,) it shall become a law without his signature. Right or wrong, he may be overruled by a vote of two-thirds of each House; and, in that event, the bill becomes a law without his sanction. If his objections be not thus overruled, the subject is only postponed, and is referred to the States and the people for their consideration and decision. The President's power is negative merely, and not affirmative. He can enact no law. The only effect, therefore, of his withholding his approval of a bill passed by Congress, is to suffer the existing laws to remain unchanged, and the delay occasioned is only that required to enable the States and the people to consider and act upon the subject in the election of public agents who will carry out their wishes and instructions. Any attempt to coerce the President to yield his sanction to measures which he cannot approve, would be a violation of the spirit of the constitution, palpable and flagrant; and if successful, would break down the independence of the executive department, and make the President, elected by the people, and clothed by the constitution with power to defend their rights, the mere instrument of a majority of Congress. A surrender, on his part, of the powers with which the constitution has invested his office, would effect a practical alteration of that instrument, without resorting to the prescribed process of amendment.

With the motives or considerations which may induce Congress to pass any bill, the President can have nothing to do. He must presume them to be as pure as his own, and look only to the practical effect of their measures when compared with the constitution or the public good.

But it has been urged by those who object to the exercise of this undoubted constitutional power, that it assails the representative principle and the capacity of the people to govern themselves, that there is greater safety in a numerous representative body than in the single Executive created by the constitution, and that the executive veto is a "one man power," despotic in its character. To expose the fallacy of this objection, it is only necessary to consider the frame and true character of our system. Ours is not a consolidated empire, but a confederated Union. The States, before the adoption of the constitution, were co-ordinate, co-equal, and separate independent sovereignties, and by its adoption they did not lose that character. They clothed the federal government with certain powers, and reserved all others, including their own sovereignty, to themselves. They guarded their own rights as States, and the rights of the people, by the very limitations which they incorporated into the federal constitution, whereby the different departments of the general government were checks upon each other. That the majority should govern, is a general principle, controverted by none; but they must govern according to the constitution, and not according to an undefined and unrestrained discretion, whereby they may oppress the minority.

The people of the U. States are not blind to the fact that they may be temporarily misled, and that their representatives, legislative and executive, may be mistaken or influenced in their action by improper motives. They have therefore interposed between themselves and the laws which may be passed by their public agents, various representations, such as assemblies, senates, and governors in their several States; a House of Representatives, a Senate, and a President of the United States. The people can by their own direct agency make no law; nor can the House of Representatives immediately elected by them; nor can the Senate; nor can both together, without the concurrence of the President, or a vote of two-thirds of both houses.

Happily for themselves, the people, in framing our admirable system of govenment, were conscions of the infirmities of their representatives; &c. in delegating to them the power of legislation, they have fenced them around with checks, to guard against the effects of hasty action, of error, of combination, and of possible corruption.—Error, selfishness, and faction have often sought to rend asunder this web of checks, and subject the government to the control of fanatic and sinister influences; but these efforts have only satisfied the people of the wisdom of the checks which they have imposed, and of the necessity of preserving them unimpaired.

The true theory of our system is not to govern by the acts or decrees of any one set of representatives. The constitution interposes checks upon all branches of the government, in order to give time for error to be corrected, and delusion to pass away; but if the people settle down into a firm conviction different from that of their representatives, they give effect to their opinions by changing their public servants. The checks which the people imposed on their public servants in the adoption of the constitution, are the best evidence of their capacity for self-government.—They know that the men whom they elect to public stations are of like infirmities and passions with themselves, and not to be trusted without being restricted by co-ordinate authorities and constitutional limitations. Who that has witnessed the legislation of Congress for the last thirty years will say that he knows of no instance in which measures not demanded by the public good, have been carried? Who will deny that in the State governments, by combinations of individuals and sections, in derogation of the general interest, banks have been chartered, systems of internal improvement adopted, and debts entailed upon the people, repressing their growth, and impairing their energies for years to come?

After so much experience, it cannot be said that absolute unchecked power is safe in the hands of any one set of representatives, or that the capacity of the people for self-government, which is admitted in its broadest extent, is a conclusive argument to prove the prudence, wisdom, and integrity of their representatives.

The people, by the constitution, have commanded the President, as much as they have commanded the legislative branch of the government, to execute their will. They have said to him in the constitution, which they require he shall take a solemn oath to support, that if Congress pass any bill which he cannot approve, "he shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections." In withholding from it his approval and signature, he is executing the will of the people constitutionally expressed, as much as the Congress that passed it. No bill is presumed to be in accordance with the popular will until it shall have passed through all the branches of the government required by the constitution to make it a law. A bill which passes the House of Representatives may be rejected by the Senate; and so a bill passed by the Senate may be rejected by the House. In each case the respective houses exercise the veto power on the other.

Congress, and each House of Congress, hold under the constitution a check upon the President, and he, by the power of the qualified veto, a check upon Congress. When the President recommends measures to Congress, he avows, in the most solemn form, his opinions, gives his voice in their favor, and pledges himself in advance to approve them if passed by Congress. If he acts without due consideration, or has been influenced by improper or corrupt motives—or if from any other cause Congress, or either house of Congress, shall differ with him in opinion, they exercise their veto upon his recommendations, and reject them; and there is no appeal from their decision, but to the people at the ballot-box. These are proper checks upon the Executive, wisely interposed by the constitution. None will be found to object to them, or to wish them removed. It is equally important that the constitutional checks of the Executive upon the legislative branch should be preserved.

If it be said that the representatives in the popular branch of Congress are chosen directly by the people, it is answered, the people elect the President. If both houses represent the States and the people, so does the President. The President represents in the executive department the whole people of the United States, as each member of the legislative department represents portions of them.

The doctrine of restriction upon legislative and executive power, while a well-settled public opinion is enabled within a reasonable time to accomplish its ends, has made our country what it is, and has opened to us a carreer of glory and happiness to which all other nations have been strangers.

In the exercise of the power of the veto, the President is responsible not only to an enlightened public opinion, but to the people of the whole Union, who elected him, as the representatives in the legislative branches, who differ with him in opinion, are responsible to the people of particular States, or districts, who compose their respective constituences. To deny to the President the exercise of this power, would be to repeal that provision of the constitution which confers it upon him. To charge that its exercise unduly controls the legislative will, is to complain of the constitution itself.

If the presidential veto be objected to upon the ground that it checks and thwarts the public will, upon the same principles the equality of representation of the States in the Senate should be stricken out of the constitution. The vote of a senator from Delaware has equal weight in deciding upon the most important measures with the vote of a senator from New York; and yet the one represents a State containing, according to the existing apportionment of representatives in the House of Representatives, but one thirty-fouth part of the population of the other. By the constitutional composition of the Senate, a majority of that body from the smaller States represent less than one-fourth of the people of the Union. There are thirty States; and, under the existing apportionment of representatives, there are two hundred and thirty members in the House of Representatives. Sixteen of the smaller States are represented in that House by but fifty members; and yet the senators from these States constitute a majority of the Senate. So that the President may recommend a measure to Congress, and it may receive the sanction and approval of more than three-fourths of the House of Representatives, and of all the senators from the large States, containing more than three-fourths of the whole population of the United States; and yet the measure may be defeated by the votes of the senators from the smaller States. None, it is presumed, can be found ready to change the organisation of the Senate on this account, or to strike that body practically out of existence, by requiring that its action shall be confined to the will of the more numerous branch.

Upon the same principle that the veto of the President should be practically abolished, the power of the Vice President to give the casting vote upon an equal division of the Senate should be abolished also The Vice President exercises the veto power as effectually by rejecting a bill by his casting vote, as the President does by refusing to approve and sign it. This power has been exercised by the Vice President in a few instances, the most important of which was the rejection of the bill to recharter the the bank of the United States in 1811. It may happen that a bill may be passed by a large majority of the House of Representatives, and may be supported by the senators from the larger States, and the Vice President may reject it by giving his vote with the senators from the smaller States; and yet none, it is presumed, are prepared to deny to him the exercise of this power under the constitution.

But it is, in point of fact, untrue that an act passed by Congress is conclusive evidence that it is an emanation of the popular will. A majority of the whole number elected to each House of Congress constitutes a quorum, and a majority of that quorum is competent to pass laws. It might happen that a quorum of the House of Representatives, consisting of a single member more than half of the whole number elected to that House, might pass a bill by a majority of a single vote, and in that case a fraction more than one-fourth of the people of the United States would be represented by those who voted for it. It might happen that the same bill might be passed by a majority of one, of a quorum of the Senate, composed of Senators from the fifteen smaller States, and a single Senator from a sixteenth State, and if the Senators voting for it had ened to be from the eight of the smallest of these States, it would be passed by the votes of Senators from States having but fourteen representatives, in the House of Representatives, and containing less than one-sixteenth of the whole population of the United States. This extreme case is stated to illustrate the fact, that a mere passage of a bill by Congress is no conclusive evidence that those who passed it represent the majority of the people of the United States, or truly reflect their will. If such an extreme case is not likely to happen, cases that approximate it are of constant occurrence. It is believed that not a single law has been passed since the adoption of the constitution, upon which all the members elected to both houses have been present and voted. Many of the most important acts which have passed Congress have been carried by a close vote in thin houses. Many instances of this might be given. Indeed, our experience proves that many of the most important acts of Congress are postponed to the last days, and often the last hours of a session, when they are disposed of in haste, and by houses but little exceeding the number necessary to form a quorum.

Besides, in most of the States the members of the House of Representatives are chosen by pluralities, and not by a majorities of all the voters in their respective districts; and it may happen that a majority of that House may be returned by a less aggregate vote of the people than that received by the minority.

If the principle insisted on be sound, then the Constitution should be changed that no bill shall become a law unless it is voted for by members representing in each House a majority of the whole people of the United States. We must remodel our whole system, strike down and abolish not only the salutary checks lodged in the executive branch, but must strike out and abolish those lodged in the Senate also, and thus practically invest the whole power of the government in a majority of a single assembly—a majority uncontrolled and absolute, and which may become despotic. To conform to this doctine of the right of majorities to rule, independent of the checks and limitations of the constitution, we must revolutionize our whole system. We must destroy the constitutional compact by which the seveal States agreed to form a federal Union, and rush into consolidation, which must end in monarchy or despotism. No one advocates such a proposition; and yet the doctrine maintained, if carried out, must lead to this result.

One great object of the constitution in conferring upon the President a qualified negative upon the legislation of Congress, was to protect minorities from injustice and oppression by majorities The equality of their representation in the Senate, and the veto power of the President, are the constitutional guaranties which the smaller States have, that their rights will be respected. Without these guaranties, all their interests would be at the mercy of majorities in Congress representing the larger States. To the smaller and weaker States, therefore, the preservation of this power, and its exercise upon proper occasions demanding it; is of vital importance. They ratified the constitution, and entered into the Union, securing to themselves an equal representation with the larger States in the Senate; and they agreed to be bound by all laws passed by Congress upon the express condition, and none other, that they should be approved by the President, or passed, his objections to the contrary notwithstanding, by a vote of two-thirds of both houses. Upon this condition they have a right to insist, as a part of the compact to which they gave their assent.

A bill might be passed by Congress against the will of the whole people of a particular State, and against the votes of its Senators and all its representatives. However prejudicial it might be to the interest of such State, it would be bound by it if the President shall approve it, or it should be passed by a vote of two-thirds of both houses; but it has a right to demand that the President shall exercise his constitutional power, and arrest it, if his judgment is against. If he surrender this power, or fail to exercise it in a case where he cannot approve, it would make his formal approval a mere mockery, and would be itself a violation of the constitution, and the dissenting State would become bound by law which had not been passed according to the sanctions of the constitution.

The objection to the exercise of the *veto* power is founded upon an idea respecting the popular will, which, if carried out, would annihilate State sovereignty, and substitute for the present federal government a consolidation, directed by a supposed numerical majority. A revolution of the government would be silently effected, and the States would be subjected to laws to which they had never given their constitutional consent.

The Supreme Court of the United States is invested with the power to declare, and has declared, acts of Congress passed with the concurrence of the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the approval of the President, to be unconstitutional and void; and yet none, it is presumed, can be found, who will be disposed to strip this highest judicial tribunal under the constitution of this acknowledged power—a power necessary alike to its independence and the rights of individuals.

For the same reason that the Executive veto should, according to the doctrine maintained, be rendered nugatory, and be practically expunged from the constitution, this power of the court should also be rendered nugatory and be expunged, because it restrains the legislative and executive will, and because the exercise of such a power by the court may be regarded as being in conflict with the capacity of the people to govern themselves. Indeed, there is more reason for striking this power of the court from the constitution than there is that of the qualified veto of the President; because the decision of the court is final, and can never be reversed, even though both Houses of Congress and the President should be unanimous in opposition to it; whereas the veto of the President may be overruled by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, or by the people at the polls.

It is obvious that to preserve the system established by the constitution, each of the co-ordinate branches of the government—the executive, legislative, and judicial—must be left in the exercise of its appropriate powers. If the executive or the judicial branch be deprived of powers conferred upon either as checks on the legislative, the preponderance of the latter will become disproportionate and absorbing, and the others impotent for the accomplishment of the great objects for which they were established. Organized as they are by the constitution, they work together harmoniously for the public good. If the executive and the judiciary shall be deprived of the constitutional powers invested in them, and of their due proportions, the equilibrium of the system must be destroyed, and consolidation, with the most pernicious results, must ensue—a consolidation of unchecked, despotic power exercised by majorities of the legislative branch.

The executive, legislative, and judicial, each constitute a separate coordinate department of the government; and each is independent of the others. In the performance of their respective duties under the constitution, neither can, in its legitimate action, control the others. They each act upon their several responsibilities in their respective spheres; but if the doctrines now maintained be correct, the executive must become practically subordinate to the legislative, and the judiciary must become subordinate to both the legislative and executive; and thus the whole power of the government would be merged in a single department. Whenever, if ever, this shall occur, our glorious system of well-regulated self-government will crumble into ruins—to be succeeded, first by anarchy, and finally by monarchy or despotism. I am far from believing that this doctrine is the sentiment of American people, and during the short period which remains in which it will be my duty to administer the executive department, it will be my aim to maintain its independence, and discharge its duties, without infringing upon the powers or duties of either of the other departments of government.

The power of the executive veto was exercised by the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, and by four of his successors who preceded me in the administration of the government, and, it is believed, in no instance prejudicially to the public interests. It has never been, and there is but little danger that it ever can be abused. No President will ever desire, unnecessarily, to place his opinion in opposition to that of Congress.—He must always exercise the power reluctantly, and only in cases where his conv

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, December 4, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞Mr. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

THANKS.—We present our thanks to Messrs. WM. S. ASHE, N. N. NIXON, THOS H. WILLIAMS, and THOS. MCDOWELL, Members of the Legislature, and others, for pamphlet copies of the Governor's Message, and the Comptroller's Report.

GODY'S BOOK.—The January No. of this truly excellent and popular work has been received at our office. It is really "done up brown"—the Engravings are beautiful The Music 'Life Flies"—a New Year's ballad—is elegant. In a word, the public could not receive a better treat for a New Year than GODY has presented them with in the January No. of his Lady's Book.

☞The following article was crowded out of last week's *Journal:*

"The elevation of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency will not occasion a vacancy in the regular line of the army, as the law which created the office of Major General which he now holds, abolishes it in the event of death, resignation, or dismissal."—*Chronicle.*

Well, we have no doubt of the fact that the "elevation of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency will not occasion a vacancy:" for, up to this writing, we are not aware that Gen. Taylor has resigned his command of the Southern Division of the army. The last news we had of Gen. T., was that he had ordered General Brooke to resume *his* (Gen. B.'s) original command in New Orleans. This is of very recent date, since the result of the late election was generally known to have gone in favor of Gen Taylor. Some doubt is entertained in the public mind, whether Gen. Taylor will resign his military command or not. It has been hinted that he will be disposed to hold on to his present extra pay of 30 rations per day as Major General, as well as the annual salary of $25,000, as President of the United States, so as to enable him to be in readiness, on his retirement from the civil affairs of the nation, on the 4th of March, 1853, to resume his present command without subjecting himself to the necessity of a new appointment. We are not certain that the "law which created the office which Gen. Taylor now holds, abolishes it in the event of death, resignation, or dismissal." But suppose it does, we have no assurance, as yet, that the office is in the least danger of being abolished, unless the inference is to be drawn from the *Chronicle*, that Gen Taylor has been "dismissed" from service by the voice of the people.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—O. C Pratt, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Oregon, in the place of Wm A. Hall, declined.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—It affords us much pleasure to learn from the *Washington Union*, that the great Southern Mail has again been put upon its former route, by which means we shall receive news direct from Washington at least 12 hour earlier than we have been in the habit of receiving it, for the last 12 months. The *Union* says, that the difficulties which have heretofore existed between the Post Office Department and the Railroad and Steamboat Companies between Washington city and Richmond, and which have prevented for the past year the conveyance of the mails on that route, have been adjusted satisfactorily to both parties; and that that important service will be resumed on the 4th inst.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

We presen below, a general statement of the receipts and disbursements at the Treasury Department of North Carolin, for the year ending 1st November, 1847. We presume, as a matter of course, this document will be interesting to our readers:

LITERARY FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance due Literary Fund, 1st November, 1846,	$127,319 63
Entries of Vacant Land,	9 449 98
Bank Dividends, (B'k Cape Fear)	31,932 00
Do. do. (B'k of the State)	41,472 75
Interest on Raleigh & Gaston R. R Co Bonds,	9,513 00
Principal on do. do. do.	8,500 00
Interest on Wilmington & Raleigh R R Co. Bonds,	8,160 00
Principal on loans by Lit. Board,	6,139 50
Interest on do. do. do.	1,654 01
Tavern Tax rec'd from Sheriffs,	3,275 32
Navigation Dividends, (Cape Fear,)	2,025 00
Fund for Education of Deaf and Dumb,	908 75
Auction Tax,	98 16 249,876 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

Common Schools,	$96,511 31
Expenses of the Literary Board,	1,013 00
Swamp Lands,	552 50
Education Deaf and Dumb,	3,439 00
Building Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	3,000 00
Floral College,	2,000 00
Printing by order Literary Board,	15 00-106,530 81
Balance due Literary Fund, 1st Nov., 1847,	$143,045 29

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance due Internal Improvem't Fund, 1st Nov., 1846,	$73,944 34
Bank Dividend, Cape Fear,	336 00
Cherokee Bonds,	2,020 00-76,300 34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses of Internal Improvement Board,	93 50
Printing by order of the Board,	15 00
E. Mitchell, Engineer,	300 00
Jacob Siler, Commissioner,	53 00-461 50
This balance was transferred to the Public Treasurer by Act of Assembly, passed at the Session of 1846 and '47,	$75,838 84

PUBLIC FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Amount transferred from Internal Improvement Fund,	$75,838 84
Collected as belonging to Internal Improvement Fund,	19,732 39
Public Tax rec'd from Sheriffs,	81,554 56
Do. do. Additional Returns,	176 62
Collected Bonds belonging to Literary Fund,	20,284 78
State Loan, (Cape Fear Bank.)	40,000 00
Interest on Wilmington & Raleigh R. R Bonds,	3,000 00
Tax, Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	562 50
Buncombe Turnpike Dividends,	3,129 14
Tax, Bank of the State,	4,486 50
Do. Cape Fear Bank,	2,389 00
Dividends on Stock Cape Fear Bank,	60 00
Attorneys' Licenses,	320 00
Green Hill, sale of old Tools,	176 62-251,717 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of disbursements from 1st Nov'r, 1846, to 1st Nov'r, 1847,	175,402 61
Add balance due Public Treasurer 1st Nov., 1846,	122,150 49 297,553 10
Deduct Receipts,	251,717 65
Nov. 1st, 1847.—Balance due Public Treasurer this day,	$45,835 45
Amount due President and Directors Literary Fund,	143,045 29
Deduct am't due Pub. Treasurer,	45,835 45
Balance in hands of the Public Treasurer 1st Nov., 1847,	$97,209 84

The foregoing statement is founded on Vouchers and Returns on file in this Office, November 1st, 1847.

WM. F. COLLINS, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, November 1st, 1847

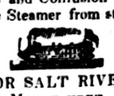
☞A desperate case of hydrophobia is said to have been cured in Camden, New Jersey, by the application of Chloroform. A full account of the case is to be published by Dr. Jackson.

From the Washington Union.

VIVE LA BAGATELLE.

We have received a nicely printed ticket from Baltimore, (we give the whigs all the honor of the invention,) sealed with black wax and a black ribbon, which runs in the following vein:—

"The 'Noise and Confusion' will not prevent the Steamer from starting."



FOR SALT RIVER,

ON THE 4TH OF MARCH NEXT, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

The superior steamer "FREE TRADE."

This ticket will insure to ——— a comfortable —— passage to Salt River. "Baggage at the risk of the owners." LEWIS CASS, Capt.

W. O. BUTLER, Clerk.

GIDEON J. PILLOW, Leader of "the Band."

THOMAS RITCHIE, (*alias nous verrons,*) Pilot.

"'Circumstances' have placed it in our power to furnish you a speedy passage. Insurance has been effected against *Polk Stalks.*"

The receipt of a copy of the above ticket by a respectable office-holder in Philadelphia, has given rise to the following lines. To this miserable piece of badinage we are indebted for one of the happiest *jeux d'esprit* which the present times have produced. We think with the correspondent who has forwarded the verses to us, that "we may as well be merry as sad" under our disappointment. The defeat came on us like a shower-bath:—but one shock, and all was over It operated as a tonic, and leaves the patient stronger and firmer than ever. Our friends among the whigs may as well spare their witless witticisms, and their affected sympathies. They are thrown away upon us. We are too old campaigners to care for such paper shot. They proposed to "take us back to old Virginny." Many thanks for their kindness!—We desire no better place than this polished and refined metropolis, where we find many a kind heart and cordial welcome. Besides, our place is here. We have some political work to do here in the course of the next four years. We have to assist in rowing them up Salt river, as we did in '44, after our defeat in '40—or rather they will assist us to row themselves up.

A SALT RIVER VOYAGE.

BY SAMUEL D. PATTERSON.

For the head of Salt river! In strength and in pride
The good bark "DEMOCRACY" floats on the tide—
Her anchors aweigh—her provisions are stored—
And all that she needs is the pilot on board.
Her decks are all clean, and her rigging all tort,
And her crew, men who fear not, and will NOT be bought—
And aloft from the mast-head her flag is displ'ayed,
With the motto, "DEFEATED, BUT NEVER DISMAYED!"

Her commander, brave CASS, on the quarter-deck stands,
And his brow lights with pleasure, his bosom expands,
As, prouder than victor, he marks with delight
The bold hearts and free that he led to the fight.
And BUTLER is there, the chivalric and true,
Whose courage no quailing or faltering e'er knew,
With the same noble bearing, the same eye of fire,
That melting in peace, could in battle inspire.

And here comes the Pilot. Elastic his tread,
As it was ere Time scattered its snows o'er his head;
But those snows, as they fell, could no coldness impart,
To dampen the fervor and zeal of his heart.
'Tis the veteran RITCHIE—the patriot who stirred
In the souls of his brethren an answering chord,
And wakened the echoes of valley and hill,
With Democracy's clarion lofty and shrill.

His hands on the helm—see, the signal is spread;
On board, one and all, ere our bark moves ahead;
There's "a good time before us," and frolic and glee
Our transit shall mark o'er this wonderful sea.
Captain Lynch, o'er the sites of dead cities may sail,
And the arts and fair science his coming may hail;
But nought on his log will instruct or amuse
Like the sights we shall see on our Salt river cruise.

Embarked on our voyage, our course we'll pursue,
Observing each object that rises to view;
Enjoying the prospect—but noting with care
Wherever a rapid or rock may appear.
And a look-out we'll keep, lest the lubbers above,
In the heat of their ardor, the zeal of their love
For the plunder and spoils, on our bows should be thrown,
And use themselves *up*, in their haste to come *down.*

And then the old relics we'll meet on the way,
Odd notions and projects which flourished their day,
But had "obsolete" grown, in whig parlance, because—
Good reason—those whigs could not make all our laws.
Now whiggery's triumph will galvanise all—
And one and another, the mighty and small,
Of these favorite whims we shall find, as we go,
Floating down, with the tide, to the regions below.

A *National Bank* will most likely be met—
Taking precedence, justly, as whiggery's pet—
Coming down, on a broad horn, with CLAY at the oar,
Tugging hard, with his compeers, to bring it ashore.
Its marble may shine in the rays of the sun,
As SERGEANT and CLAYTON are siding it on;
But, bright as the vision may be to the eye,
'Tis a sepulchre whitened that there we descry.

Immortal for aye will thy memory be,
Brave JACKSON, the guardian and shield of the free!
Thy hand drove the monster, in terror, to hide
In the caves at the head of the Salt river tide.
And should the grim tyrant again strive to bind
A nation in fetters, enslaving the mind,
May some patriot arm, like thine own, strike a blow
For the rights of a people in bondage laid low!

And next, round a headland, looms up into view
A craft called "*The Tariff of old '42*"—
A tight little vessel—but widely she yaws,
For the helmsman, through trippling, or some other cause,
Seems little to heed whether evil or good
Shall come to "the tariff" on Salt river's flood.
The crew were all gulled—Stewart's object was won—
The rest will be known when the voyage is done.

A speck on the waters. An Indian canoe,
With the speed of an arrow, the billows cleaves through;
One occupant only is there; and his eyes
Roll wildly around, as in doubt or surprise.
'Tis WEBSTER, the "godlike," who hastens along.
Among, though not of, the great carnival throng.
And his uplifted voice trembles strangely enow,
As he wistfully asks us, "*Where shall I go?*"

A black flag behold, as a flat-boat draws nigh—
'Tis no rose scent we breathe, nor yet Araby's sigh;
Who are these? On the flag *abolition* appears,
And beneath, the proud name of VAN BUREN it bears.
Lo! John, the great "Prince," leads the ebony band,
Whose loud strains of music are borne to the land,
While HALE, the immaculate, guides on its way
The boat, to the tune of "*The devil's to pay.*"

And now comes TOM CORWIN, embarked on a scow;
More complacent and happy he ne'er looked than now;
For his hands are all gory, and many a soil
On his garments betokens how earnest his toil
In digging deep graves in a far distant land,
To "welcome" the heroes—fair Liberty's band;
Who answered the call of their country, and rose
In their might, to encounter and vanquish its foes.

A raft heaves in sight. It bears STEVENS afloat,
With one only companion, a masculine goat.
He bought it to learn from his goat-ship the lore
Of an Odd Fellow's lodge, that he fain would explore.
But Billy proved silent, or deaf as a post,
Like his namesake of old, Billy Morgan's poor ghost;
And Stevens is grave, as he ponders with pain
On his long years of trial and labor in vain.

Thus the grand panorama glides swiftly along,
'Mid music and feasting, and revel, and song;
Their banishment ended, they hurry away
From the Salt river region, so pleasant and gay.
But the quarters they left us, we doubtless shall find
Commodious and airy, and quite to our mind;
For the whigs—well they know it—like shrewd, cunning elves,
Are famous for taking good care of themselves.

Away to the head of Salt river we go,
Each heart bounding high with a patriot's glow.
We're beaten—what of it? A good cause will ne'er
Let its advocates sink into gloomy despair:
Clouds break into sunshine—the darkness of night
Is the prelude which ushers the dawning of light;
And the spirit that quails not when adverse fate lowers,
Enhances its virtue, increases its powers.

Then onward, on this *the* great cruise of our lives;
And whenever we drink to our "sweethearts and wives,"
Let us offer a prayer that the power above
Will carefully guard the dear land of our love;
That no spirit of discord may sever the chain,
But the bond of our Union unbroken remain;
And the banner of freedom be ever unfurled;
The light of all nations, the hope of the world.

From the Columbia South Carolinian, Nov. 21.

A GEM OF INDIAN ELOQUENCE.—In the colonial and legislative records of this State are to be found many rare and valuable historical documents. In the recent arrangement of the clerks' offices, many of these things have been brought to light. The following eloquent petition from a Catawba warrior, whose descendant still lives in the chief of that diminished tribe, will be regarded even at this day as a remarkable production:

"1822. *To the Councils of South Carolina:*

"The Memorial of Peter Harris, a warrior of the Catawba Nation, in the War of Independence.

"I am one of the lingering survivors of an almost extinguished race. Our graves will soon be our only habitations. I am one of the few stalks which remain in the field where the tempest of the Revolution passed. I fought against the British for your sake. The British have disappeared and you are free; yet from me have the British took nothing, nor have I gained any thing by their defeat. I pursued the deer for subsistence—the deer are disappearing and I must starve. God ordained me for the forest, and my ambition is the shade. But the strength of my arm delays and my feet fail me in the chase. The hand which fought for your liberties is now open for your relief. In my youth I bled in battle that you might be independent—let not my heart in my old age bleed for the want of your commiseration."

This application was justly considered by the Legislature, and an annuity of $60 was granted to the warrior.

MINESOTA.

This is the euphoneous name given to an extensive region lying north of Wisconsin and Iowa, in which, as Western papers advise us, incipient steps have been taken towards the formation of a territorial government. Several promising settlements have already been made within the bounds of the new territory The soil, for the most part, is represented to be very good; the country is finely watered and timbered, and the climate is milder and more genial than in the corresponding latitude in New England. We well remember—it was but a few years ago—when flour, pork, and potatoes were sent from this port for the supply of the few families settled where now is the beautiful and flourishing city of Milwaukie. Iowa was then unknown, save as a wild hunting ground of the Indians; and we remember publishing, by request, the proceedings at Dubuque—then without the limits of the organized States or territories of the Union—of a self-constituted court, to try a man accused of murder. The few people then at that remote point, though beyond the jurisdiction of law, elected a judge, sheriff, and prosecuting attorney, empanelled a jury, assigned the prisoner counsel, tried, convicted, and hanged the murderer; and, to show that every thing had been done right, sent us a certified statement of all their proceedings for publication. This was but little more than ten years ago. Now, Dubuque is a flourishing town in the limits of the State of Iowa. In a few years more, Minesota, whose name sounds so strangely, will be knocking for admission into the Union as a sovereign State. Nothing in history surpasses, or even equals, the growth of the far Northwest. The ear scarcely becomes familiar with the names of its territories, and geographers are at a loss to define their limits on the maps that grace our walls, when, like Minerva springing into life in full panoply, they challenge our admiration as firmly constituted, prosperous, independent commonwealths. In truth, we have a great and glorious country. Its history is a romance, surpassing in its facts the wildest creations of fiction.

Buffalo Com Advertiser.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

It is very common in our city for shop-keepers, &c., to send home the various articles, goods and chattels, provisions and such like, to the domicile of the purchaser. Some people, chock full of "highferlootin" notions, or laziness, often overtax this kind indulgence of trailers, by causing them to send home the most trifling article, when the purchaser could just as easy as not *tote* it himself. A stout, able-bodied gent we wot of, who always orders his purchases sent home, no matter what or where it is, lately stepped into a down town grocery, bought a small tin can or caddy of mustard, weighed about half a pound, and ordered it sent home, about an English mile, up town. The grocer called up a two-horse *truck*, put on the mustard can, and ordered the driver to haul it up to No. — Dover street, dump it down, ring the bell, and collect his freight.

"Well, but will he pay for't?" says the truckman, with a chuckle.

"If he don't," says the grocer, "I *will.*"

The truckman did it up with professional accuracy, according to instructions, and as he backed his long-tailed truck upon the gentleman's sidewalk, that person raised his window, for he had gone straight home, and wanted to know what the truck-man was about.

"Brought this mustard home for you," says the Jehu of the truck.

"Mustard h—!" says the advocate of "sending things home." "Pretty idea that is, sending a truck all the way up here with that little can!"

"Well, sir, I was ordered to bring it, and here it is," says the driver.

"Very well, down with it," says the gentleman; and *down* the truckman dumped it, the same as he would a puncheon of Cogniac, or a barrel of beef, and then demanded his fifty cents.

"There it is," says the "sawed" gentleman, "I give it for the *joke* of the thing; but you can tell ——— he rather had me *then* but I'll be *square* with him before *long.*" When that *terminus comes around*, we'll make a note on't, as Capt. Cuttle says.—*Boston Times.*

"Well Zeb," said a colored 'gemman' the other day to another, "what business are you prosecuting now-a-days?"

"Oh! nuffin much, ceptin that I occasionally acts as a mittee man, down to the rale rode."

"Oh! hush nigger, you dont say so. When you rive at such an extinguishment?"

"Why I'se been follerin it less or more all dis season, specially since the rail road went into corporation!"

"Well Zeb, what composition do you get for your sarvices?"

"Oh! nuffin to mention, ceptin that I casionally have the disagreeable honor of assistin to put away de locurmotur into the establishment, which you know may some time or anoder, exal me to de extinguished kerpacite of engineer."

MECHANICS.—They are the palace builders of the world—not a stick is hewn, not a stone shaped in all the lordly dwellings of the rich, that does not owe its beauty and fitness to the Mechanic's skill; the towering spires that raise their giddy heights among the clouds, depend upon the Mechanic's art for their strength and symmetry; the thousands of noble ships that cover the seas of the world, the magnificent steamers that plough the Northern lakes and Western rivers, the swift locomotives that traverse the land from State to State, with the rapidity of lightning, are all the construction, labor and art of that noblest of beings, the Mechanic's! Not an edifice for devotion, for business, for comfort, but bears the impress of their handiwork. How exalted is their calling—how noble is their pursuit—how sublime is their vocation! Who dares to sneer at such a fraternity of honorable, noble, high-minded men? Who dares to cast odium on such an eminent and patriotic race? Their path is one of true glory, ambition, and honesty, and it is their own fault if it does not lead them to the highest posts of honor, fame, and renown!

Detroit Free Press.

Royal Carriages and Cattle.—The Edinburgh Witness, in reference to the Queen's visit to Scotland, says: "The royal horses and carriages selected for the use of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, on their visit to Balmoral, arrived in the harbor of Aberdeen on Monday evening." Royal horses! We have heard of royal tigers often, but never, till now, of a royal horse. There must be also a royal road leading somewhere, because, it is said that there is none to mathematics; but we can hardly fancy a carriage invested with the attribute of royalty. We should be seriously puzzled how to address a royal horse. Ought we to say, "Wo! your chesaut majesty?" or, "May it please your royal nagship to gee up?" We should wish to observe all proper etiquette in talking to royal blood horses.—*Punch.*

How to be Happy.—Do all the good you can. Whenever you hear of a poor widow, orphan child, or aged man, who is in affliction, pay that individual a visit. Do not hoard up all you earn; give a certain portion of your property to the poor. Never get angry. If you are slandered or imposed upon, better suffer a little than to retaliate, and use harsh language. Be not proud and selfish. Think no more highly of yourself and your talents than you do of the capacities of others. Pay all you owe. Keep out of debt. Get not entangled in the meshes of the law; avoid it as the sure gate to ruin. Shun vicious pursuits and unprincipled associates. Honor the Sabbath, serve God, and be devoted to truth and religion. Finally, take some useful paper, pay for it in advance, and read it attentively, and our word for it, you will be happy. Peace and contentment will smile in your path, joy dance on your countenance, and every lane of life before you will be fraught with blessings rich and abundant.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Death of an Eccentric Character.—William G. Baylies, aged 63, died at Boston, a short time since, leaving a fortune estimated at over $200,000. The Traveller says, for six months past the deceased has confined himself entirely to his room, refusing to see any one—even his own brother—but the lady at whose house he boarded. He has not during the time washed himself or shaved; has changed his linen only when he could not longer keep it on him; and has patched his clothes until little or nothing of the original cloth could be seen. He has, so far as is known, taken nothing of late but strong coffee, without milk. He refused to the last to take any medicine or to see a physician.

An Old Dahlia.—This beautiful flower was first discovered by the present inhabitants of the world in Mexico, but it would seem by the following curious fact that the ancient Egyptians were no strangers to it:

"In the travels of Lord Lindsay, it is stated that during his wanderings in Egypt he discovered a mummy, which the hieroglyphics inscribed upon it proved to be at least 2000 years old; and in one of its closed hands he found a tuberous or bulbous root. This root he planted in a sunny soil, and after a few weeks had elapsed it grew, and eventually blossomed into a beautiful dahlia."

Sum Patch Outdone—A Diving "Belle."—A funny incident happened a few days ago on the Lawrence cars, which is thus related by the Lowell Journal:—

A substantial, wholesome looking Irish lady was so intent in her gossip with a friend in the cars, just as they were starting from Lawrence, that she did not wake up to the reality until she was making a course for Boston at a twenty mile speed. The instant she perceived this she rushed for the door. Conductor Billings, a very gallant man, and exceedingly tender of woman kind, started to stop her, and arrived at the platform just as the frightened woman made her leap. Luckily the cars were upon the canal bridge; and as she shot out the speed of the train turned her over in the neatest of all possible somersets, and then down she went straight as a meal bag, bonnet first, into the canal. The dive was beautiful, and as she arose, puffing with fright, a board was thrown to her, and she soon found herself, dripping like a fat naiad, upon dry land, unharmed, but a good deal scared, as she might be. Last night she came up in the cars, looking as nice as a sunflower, and calm as a summer morning.

FACTS IN BUILDING.

One fact is, that a square form secures more room with a given cost for outside walls, than any other rectangular figure. Great length and little width may afford convenient rooms, but at an increased expense.

Another fact is, that ventillation is an essential in a human dwelling. No other consideration should exclude this. The halls, windows, and doors should be so situted with regard to each other, that a full draught of air can be secured, at any time, in the summer season, by day and night through the whole house. The stories should also be sufficiently high to afford a sufficiency of air in all the rooms. Nine feet is a good height for lower rooms, and eight for upper. Bed rooms should also be larger than they commonly are. Great injury to health is the result of sleeping in small, close apartments.

The third fact is, that a steep roof will not only shed rain and snow far better than a flat one, but will last immensely longer.

The fourth fact is, that a chimney in or near the centre of the building will aid to warm the whole house, while if built at one end or side, the heat will be thrown out and lost.

The fifth fact is, that a door opening from the outside into any principal room, without the intervention of a hall or passage, costs much more than it saves, in the free ingress of air into it.

The sixth fact is, that the use of paint is the best economy, in the preservation it affords to all wood work.

The seventh fact is, that if the front door is made at one side instead of the middle of the front, a partition will be saved, and for small houses this should not be forgotten, but for large houses have the main door and lobby in the middle of the house.

The Aborigines.—The number of Indian tribes whose existence and claims are recognized by the General Government is *sixty-five*, and this is exclusive of the tribes residing in the newly acquired Territories of California, Oregon, and New Mexico Of the many groups in which these tribes have been divided, the four most extensive ones, lying east of the Rocky Mountains, are known by the names of *Algonquin, Kacotah, Appalachian, and Shoshonees, (Shawnees.)*

Contraction and Expansion.—A man being upbraided for *contracting* a number of debts, coolly replied that he did nothing of the kind. "On the contrary," said he, "I have invariably done everything in my power to *enlarge* them."

Cutting their Wisdom Teeth.—The mania for making cotton is beginning to relax in the interior of this State. The Eutaw Whig says that a number of planters in Greene and Marengo counties are discussing the expediency of diverting their capital into turpentine-making, and several have removed a portion of their hands into the turpentine region.

In Gainsville some of the men of substance have resolved to erect a cotton factory. In Eutaw an enterprise of this sort is also agitated.

Once get our people started on this track of making cotton fabrics, and they will soon lose their taste for making the raw material. The ten, fifteen, twenty, or more per centage on their capital will make them keen enough to turn all their means into this channel.

There will be another stimulus. The capital invested in this way is easily convertible into cash. A man may advertise his plantation for sale these times for years without getting a purchaser. Not so with the stock of a well managed cotton factory. People will be eager enough to purchase it, and a capitalist of this sort, if he wishes to change his pursuits, can do so as easily as he can pach up his wardrobe to take a journey to the North.

Start the people on this cotton factory tack once, and they will soon see how many years they have wasted in cotton planting, when they might have been heaping up fortunes by changing the raw material into stuffs.

Mobile Tribune.

Alabama Election.—The Montgomery (Alabama) *State Gazette* of the 17th ult., states that returns have been received from all the counties in Alabama, which, footed up, gives Cass 625 majority. The Gazette says the returns are nearly all official, and with one exception (Coffee county, which is set down at 23 majority for Cass,) may be relied on as correct. This sets the question at rest as to the final result in Alabama.

Spain.—The revival of the report that negotiations have been opened at Madrid for the cession of the Island of Cuba to the United States, has attracted the attention of the London journals. Willmer & Smith doubts the truth of the report, and says that if the people and Government of the U. S. be as wise as ourselves, they will pause before they think of adding Cuba to their already vast and motley unoccupied territories.

We think, says the Times, the evils resulting from the occupation of Cuba by the U. S. almost as potent as those of holding Mexico itself.

The Medical Faculty of New York have before their investigation the subject of hydrophobia, and the treatment and cure of it by the use of chloroform.

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

☞Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.

September 22, 1848—[2-tf

HALF RICE.

Tierces of half and small Rice in store, and for sale at lowest market price, by

D1] WM A GWYER.

IN STORE & FOR SALE VERY LOW,

10 Hhds Superior Brown Sugar; 25 Bags Laguyra and St Domingo Coffee; 20 Bags Rio do; 20 Bbls Apple Brandy, &c., &c. O. HOLMES.

JUST RECEIVED,

6 Ploughs No 10½; 12 do No 11½; 142 ps. Castings; 3 Corn Mills; 3 Corn Shellers; 1 Straw Cutter, No 1, (6 knives;) 2 do do No 2, (6 knives;) 10 Boxes Hull's Candles; 4 do Adamantine do; 2 do Sperm do; 10 Boxes Cheese, &c. &c. For sale by E J BERNARD.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits o James M. Thompson, deceased, at the June Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. C. CRAFT, Adm'r.

June 16, 1848—[10-6m

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given

Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.

Oct. 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my land formerly called the Cutler land, with dogs or guns, or fishing, or feeding stock in any manner whatever. If free egroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and Negroes severely punished.

J. P. RICHARDS.

Oct. 27—[7-2 mos

PORK AND LARD.

5 Bbls superior Lard;
6 " mess Pork;
20 packages Sodo, Sugar, Lemon, Pic Nic, Butter, and Milk Crackers. Just received and for sale by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

o27

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

20 bags Rio Coffee;
15 " Laguyra do;
10 " St. Domingo coffee;
20 bbls assorted brown sugar;
10 " clarified brown sugar;
5 " crushed do.
Gun powder, imperial and young hyson Tea.
For sale at a small advance by
o27 PERRIN & HATSFIELD.

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, and for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BRANDY—GIN—RUM.

For sale at lowest market prices, by

O13] WM A GWYER.

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

MESS PORK—PRIME PORK.

Just received per schr Mary Powell. For sale

O13] by WM. A. GWYER.

GROCERIES.

I AM now prepared to sell my friends (country and town,) Groceries at the lowest cash prices, and shall keep up a regular supply. I have on hand, just received per late arrivals—5 hhds sugar; 100 bags coffee; 200 sacks salt; 50 kegs nails; 20 bbls whiskey; 10 do gin; 10 do N. E. rum; 10 do brandy; 5 quarter casks Malaga wine; 50 boxes soap; 25 do candles; 10 do starch; 100 do Herrings; 10 kitts mackerel; 200 bags table salt, &c. &c. &c.

Nov 3] W. L. SMITH.

LIST OF LETTERS.

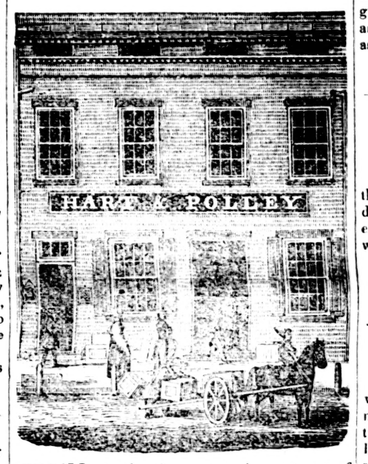
REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th November, 1848.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

[12-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

Allen mrs R A 2	Goldsmith S *M*	Pope Miles
Armstrong A M	Griffin P A	Pepper Lewis
Adams G W	Green Mary J	Picket E J
Ashe T P	Holdin T L	Parkins B
Brown Elijah	Hall Isabella	Potter Miles
Brown George	Hudson T J	Phillips J M
Brown A T	Hersman J 3	Phillips S P
Batson mr	Holt John H	Price T R & Co
Batson Wm	Hill T B	Richards Joseph
Buck capt	Heagan Samuel	Robitzch Wm
Betts George	Hood John P	Robins S R
Bell miss Sarah R	Hood John T	Rideout David
Boynton John H	Hewit John T	Radcliff Mary
Benson Sarah	Hagans John	Radley Martha
Bloodworth T W	Howard Nancy	Risen John
Bonner & Crist	Haley John J	Shelton W
Blooningdale J	How Richard	Samson *Margaret*
Brandfield Geo	Hines Mary A	Spicer John G
Barker John	Howell H	Scofe W
Chapman I A	Harvey A & M	Stults capt
Cowan & Mott	Jones C P	Scarlet M
Calvy James *M*	Jones Henry	Savage F W
Curtis P S	Jones Jacob	Savage Francis
Chadwick E	Johnson Robert	Small Thomas
Cook Trueman	James T C	Skipper Dan'l 2
Cook & Powell	Irving Green	Saunders & Gubins
Crocket T *M*	Ketchan J	Stredrick Ann
Capps T J	Kenady B	Scarborough Z J
Cole A M	Lindsey James 2	Scarborough J A
Cookman *M* M	Leach Catharine	Smith Thos 2
Conner Samuel	Lenard John	Smith Jas P
Crutcher Jas P	Love J T	Smith W
Coffin P M	Larkins Evan	Smith W J
Cobham Solomon	Lane John	Smith Arthur C
Coney C J	Lewis J E	Smith Wm
Duggan Thos	Lucas Sarah B	Smith H
Davis J N	Lees J	Thomas Robt S 2
Dolbrow John	Lute C E	Thatcher W S
Duguid Lavinia L	Lawerence W	Taylor Henry
Dudley Creed H	Lawmac W	Taylor John W
Daniels Jas A	Lewis & Wolfs	Temple S
Derby Samuel H	Morehouse G M 3	Tompson James
Driver Susanna	Merrick J W 2	Vinson S D
Dye J C	Moore Chas	Vaught Betsey
Die John	Morris Marg't A	Vokes G
Doscher C 2	Mayo David	Vontassel P
Estabrook G F	Mason E	Vollers H
Ewer H R	Moslander S L	Wilder G H
Firth S H 2	Maury J W & Co	Whitney M 2
Flin John	Murfa mr	Wells D H
Fellows Joseph J	McLean H C	Wiggs W
Foghman John	McCall James	Willkins Barnes
Flower Richard	MacIntire David	Wright Calvin
Crist Allen	McIntyre W O	Wood E R
Crist A & J R	McDonald J G	Warrick A
Gilbert Senus	McDonald J C	Wilson Wm
Groves Josephine	McLeneren	Wilson B A
Glasby C	Nichols James	Williams M
Godfery Jas 2	Nelson John	Williams Eliza A
Glover C B	Northrip I	Willis A L
Gubbins Henry	Northrip S	Watson Sarah A
Gornto B L	Price Wm	Watson John
Gause Sarah B	Priolenu	

AT THE OLD STAND OF



WILL be found, a general assortment of Church Parlor, Office, & Cooking Stoves Grates and Fenders; Double and *Single* acting force and lift Pumps, Lead Pipe, Solar, Camphine and Turpentine Lamps; Tea Trays and Waiters; Coffee and Tea Urns; Coffee Biggins; Coffee and Tea Pots; Steak Dishes, Enameled Sauce Pans and Kettles; Passage Lanterns; Dish Covers; Cake Boxes; Nurse Lamps, and Egg Boilers; Rifles; double and single Guns; Revolving and single Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percusion Caps, &c. ALSO, all kinds of Copper Tin and Sheet Iron ware made to order.

All CASH and SHORT CREDIT customers punctually attended to. S. P. POLLEY.

Dec 1, 1846.—[12-6m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Holmes and Hawes, where he offers for sale the one half of the divided stock of Holmes and Hawes, at greatly reduced prices. Among which may be found a good assortment of domestic and fancy Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, and Cutlery.

For the purpose of changing his business, he will sell his entire stock of Fancy Goods, at New York cost, *for cash.* Among which may be found a great variety of black and colored, figured and plain Silks, silk, mareno, and cashmere Shawls